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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2892.

BIRTHDAY OF KAMEHAMEHA THE FIRST HONORED

Races at Park Draw Thousands to See the Sport.

Fast Track and Fine Fields Furnish Splendid Entertainment and Records Are Broken by Favorites.

(From Thursday's daily.)

FINE racing and femininity, fast furlongs and flowers, were the rule at Kapiolani Park track yesterday when the Hawaiian Jockey Club's eighteenth annual racing meeting drew thousands of people to the Waikiki pleasure grounds. Never before has there been such excellent sport, and the crowds, while they lacked one individual characteristic, were worthy of the occasion. During the day the events failed to justify the expectations of the wise in more than one instance, but withal they were so evenly contested and so excellently handled that criticism would be invidious, and since the pleasure-making crowds were satisfied, it was more than pleasurable to see their satisfaction with the sport of kings. Two records were broken during the day, Nullah beating Mollie Connors in a half mile, which was one of the fastest ever run, and clipped fractions from the mark made by the Ballentine entry. The mile, although a dead heat, to be decided at a special matinee on Monday at 1:30 p. m., was a race that which none better may be imagined. Last year Weller did the mile in :45, but with Del Vista as a running mate yesterday the two passed under the wire nose and nose in :42-5.

The race for the Rosita challenge cup was one of the greatest horse races ever seen here. Weller was matched against Del Vista. Rejected being withdrawn. The pair ran as a team almost, after the mare had shot her bolt in the first half. McAuliffe allowed Weller to swerve at the seven-eighths and the mare was bumped. Despite this she came on and they went under the wire noses showing, Del Vista, to those in the stand, seeming to have a few inches or better. The judges, however, declared it a dead heat. Before the decision Piggott claimed a foul, and owner Walker made a formal protest against the race. The judges so far have not decided this, although at the suggestion of the men in the stand, Prince David agreed to the suggestion to run off the race Monday afternoon next. Mr. Walker declared last night that until the judges take formal cognizance of his protest and render some decision his mare shall not enter any contest for the Rosita cup. He insists that he has the right to a fair decision upon his evidence. For this purpose there will be a meeting of the judges this morning when action will be taken.

It was a great crowd, although not a record crowd. Stands and quarter stretch alike blossomed in summer gowns and picture hats. Fast teams and brilliant equipages dotted the roads leading to the Mecca. Street cars were overcrowded and from the side ways there gathered vast numbers who could not avail themselves of other than pedal locomotion. When all had collected in the enclosure and about the circling track, the audience which saw the events of the day must have numbered at something close to 10,000 people. Of that number perhaps one-third were within the Jockey Club's quarters and these with the representatives of society made a brilliant picture on both sides of the stretch. Both in stands and club quarters, in carriage and field, bright-gowned women added to the picturesque of the scene. The quarter stretch was more liberally patronized than before and carriage parties, whose luncheon was served under improvised marquees connected with the carriages by overhanging flags and awnings, showed a striking element in the enjoyment of Kamehameha day. It was not alone the kamaaina who thus took in the races, but as well the newcomer who joined in with them.

The division of the grand stand into sections which gave room for the box holders and those who were out for the quieter amusement as differentiated from the more thorough sport, proved quite a success. Box parties were in number, the principal ones being those of Colonel Parker, Prince David and A. A. Young. To them throughout the day came others with congratulations over the success of entries and they were the scene of more than a little impromptu merry-making. It was a spirit of good fellowship which dominated both stands and club quarters, for above stands there was a crowd which more than filled the enclosure.

The arrangements for the day were acceptable in every sense. The club arranged for refreshments and luncheon was served where all might enjoy it. Certain differences precluded the usual bar privilege, which meant malts with luncheon. The result was that



GEORGE SCOTT WALKER
THERE TO SEE



THE RACE-HORSE GIRL



I TOLD YOU SO

THE DAY AT THE TRACK

WEDAY OUTPOINTS AGNEW ALL THROUGH THEIR MATCH

ACCORDING to an agreement between the principals if both were on their feet at the end of the tenth round the fight was to be declared a draw. I therefore so declare this match.

When Referee Frank Turk made this decision at the Opera House last evening there was a roar from the four hundred, more or less, attendants upon the prize fight, and the cry "Weday" drowned the voice of the referee. Coming after a few preliminary four-round goes, which were amusing though without value in themselves, the event of the evening's entertainment given by the Honolulu Athletic Club brought together Lon Agnew, "the pride of the force," and Jack Weday, the iron worker, for ten rounds.

There was a long wait before the men got together. There was squabbling over a referee and finally Frank Turk was chosen. The referee blamed the wait upon a sporting supply house, saying the gloves sent were four right hand ones, and then announced that the pillows, ten-ounce gloves, were to be used. The men got together after much delay and gave ten interesting rounds. There was an element in the contest, however, which was not on the bills, furnished by the eager partisans of the principals, Fox on one hand coaching his man, Weday, and Bennett and others saying things to Agnew.

Weday had the fight all the way. He

ing away twice with a rush. Lono prevented a good start as he would not move. The start was a good one with Connors in the lead. Nullah was right at her heels and collared her in the first 100 yards and from that time never was headed. The mare was carrying overweight and began to tire at the head of the stretch. Thomas was very strong and the first quarter. The little mare could not get up speed and when it was late in the game Thomas tried the bat and made a grand stand finish. Piggott, too, used his whip, but it was hardly necessary as Nullah had the speed and drew away all the time to the wire.

CYCLONE TAKES HIS RACE.

It took a little scoring to get the

did the leading and the landing, too. His swings on Agnew's head were clean and his counters swift. He had little steam left or the fight would have been over much quicker, for he landed on his opponent at will and in the seventh and ninth had him groggy, the bell saying what might have been a knockout. It is safe to say that Weday made 80 per cent of the leads, and when it comes to lands the percentage was even higher.

Agnew as a fighter is a solved conundrum. His showing proves that while he is still clever he is not fit for a hard ring contest. He is shifty, clean hitting and fairly fast, but once he is pounded as he was last evening it is all over. Vale L. Agnew, prizefighter. The announcement that the two had an agreement to draw, unless there was a knockout, was a blow to the Athletic Club. Having promised their friends honest sport and having made arrangements for it, the officials of the club, than whom there are no better sportsmen, were hurt to find that their protégé had "thrown them down." They advertised the boxing contest in good faith and that it was not kept was not in any way the fault of the promoters. The majority of the officials of the club were honestly of opinion that Weday should have had the decision.

The preliminaries were entertaining. The Japanese wrestling was excellent and Professor Le Boeuf and Mr. Moore handled foils like masters.

harness horses away. Quinn's Cyclone was thought to be the best by the talent and \$25 to \$30 was the ruling figure in the speculation. They got away after three or four attempts, with Albert M. to the good and Lemp second. Oak Grove at the rear. Cyclone was moving well and went up alongside Albert at the eighth. Lemp broke and fell back and was never a factor. Cyclone was laid up alongside Albert and stayed there to the stretch, when Quinn went out and won the heat by a length from Albert M. Oak Grove was third, with Lemp away back. First heat, 2:27 4-5.

The second heat found no one ready to speculate on the go, as Cyclone had never been more than jogged. They

got away fairly, Albert M. a head to the good, but Quinn went out at the eighth and never was headed and never urged. Lemp came up at the quarter. Albert acting badly, and it was a fairly pretty race to the wire. Cyclone was never more than a length ahead and closed with Lemp at his wheel. The others were away back, as both acted badly. The time was a little better, but it showed that the black was in the very best form and might be expected to show even greater speed in his next time out. Time of heat, 2:22 3-5.

POLO PONY RACE.

The start was an excellent one. Potter, who had been a favorite before Rice brought down Gypsy, leading by a length. Rice went to the front inside the furlong and led handily, riding easily and looking back at his field, which was spread-eagled all over the track, but at the half stretch Gypsy refused to pass the crowd which was leaning over the rail, and stopped dead. Potter was an easy second and came on, winning by half a length over Angus, who nipped the place from Irvine, both driving hard. Had Gypsy not stopped Rice could have won by half a furlong. The race was a great disappointment, as since Rice showed up with his Kauai pony it was conceded there was nothing else in the race. Quite a bit of money was burned up by the pony stopping. Time, 1:42 4-5.

HARRISON WINS WAIKAPU CUP.

Carter Harrison and Nullah were not at the post long but got away on the second break, with Nullah a head to the good. Harrison was the favorite and ran alongside until the half was reached, when Thomas sent him out to the front. It could be seen that the so-called pony was tiring rapidly and the horse was galloping easily. At the head of the stretch Harrison had command by a length, though Nullah was under whip and spur. But it was not in the little one to collar the big horse and the procession down the stretch was interesting but not of any moment. There was an open length at the wire. The crowd was ready to applaud such a race and did so liberally, especially upon the announcement that Gattalini's time was beaten, the three-quarters having been negotiated in 1:15 1-5. The winner was the favorite in the betting all the time.

WALDO J.'S SPEED.

The luncheon hour was spent in warming up the free-for-all candidates and the crowd, well pleased with themselves, were ready for the rare sport of the afternoon. The first heat of the race was on immediately after the hour and it was so soon begun that there was no chance for interest to abate. Edna G. had the pole and the two between whom it was regarded as a duel were outside, with Waldo J. as the extreme. They passed the judges as a two-horse team and Quinn easily allowed the Grey Ghost to hold the outside, waiting for an opening. Edna

Is Charged With the Betrayal of Army Secrets.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—The Journal tomorrow will say: Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, passed through Kansas City last night on his way from Fort Riley to Washington, called there by President Roosevelt and threatened with an immediate court-martial on a charge of having betrayed official secrets. General Miles went through here the day before attended by several other members of a board convened to observe gun tests at Fort Riley, to be so engaged for several days, and he came back yesterday afternoon entirely alone and in such haste that he had not even reserved a sleeping-car berth.

A Journal reporter read to General Miles a special dispatch, saying that he was suspected in the White House of having furnished details of the scandal involving Lieutenant Arnold to Senator Culberson. General Miles' comment was: "Senator Culberson seems to have made an answer as full as one could make and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or any one could demand."

"But for yourself, General?"

"I repeat that Senator Culberson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking."

"There is a second dispatch, General," was then remarked, "to the effect that you are peremptorily ordered back to Washington to face charges."

General Miles would make no reply to this. He left for Washington at 6:30 last night, a short time after his arrival from Fort Riley. While here he did not leave the Union station.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: The channel through which Senator Culberson obtained the papers in the court-martial case of Lieutenant Arnold of the Fourth Cavalry has not yet been traced to General Miles' office, though the investigation ordered by President Roosevelt is being pushed vigorously by Secretary Root. In the papers are the charges preferred by Private Andrew K. Weil against Lieutenant Arnold. The charges say literally:

"A rough stick about eight inches long and half an inch in diameter was put between the man's jaws. A soldier held the man's head down by pressing on the ends of the stick. Another sat on the man's head and still another sat on the man's legs. Edwards (the sergeant) had a bucket of water at hand, and the water was poured down the man's throat. While down he was whipped and beaten unmercifully. He was then stood up and asked to confess. He did not. He was then clubbed again. I do not think that a square inch of the man's body was left untouched. He was kicked, a rope was thrown across a beam, the man was strung up by the thumbs, another rope was tied to his ankles and his feet jerked from under him. While up he was beaten."

Private Weil alleges further that the method of torture adopted by Lieutenant Arnold was to cut a strip of flesh just above the ankle of a prisoner. The strip was then attached to a stick and the stick was coiled with the strip of flesh.

In another case a prisoner was tied behind a saddle horse with several feet of black rope. A soldier then mounted the horse and galloped down the road and back. "If the prisoner," said Weil, "could run as fast as the horse it was all well, but if he could not he had to drag."

LATEST TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The condition of King Albert of Saxony is critical.

The coal strike situation in Pennsylvania is getting more serious.

Ophthalmia is contagious among the school children of New York.

Embassador Herbert, Lord Pauncefoot's successor, will be made a K. C. B.

Five Spanish artillery officers were drowned in a collision on the water at Gijon.

Randall Morgan of Philadelphia has bought the steel yacht *Waterloo* from Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria.

M. Leon Burgois, Radical Republican and former Premier, has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Cortland, Neb., on the Union Pacific, has been damaged by a cloudburst.

Central Iowa has also suffered from cloudbursts.

Ladies' day at Epsom was marred by the weather. The race for the Oaks stakes of £4500 for 3-year-old fillies was won by R. S. Siever's bay filly *Scepter*.

The only portions of the Philippines not under civil government are the Moro country, Lepanto, Bontoc, Batangas, Laguna, Principe, Infanta, Mindoro, Samar, the Paragual and other small groups.

Senor de Ojeda, the former Spanish Minister to Morocco, has been gazetted Minister of Spain at Washington in succession to the Duke d'Acros, who has been appointed Minister to Belgium. Senor B. J. de Colon, former Spanish Minister at Peking, succeeds Senor Ojeda at Tangiers.

The Federal grand jury presented a bill of particulars against the New Orleans representatives of the alleged beef trust to Judge Tamm and asked that the court compel them to testify and produce their books or answer for contempt of court. The judge ordered the packers' representatives to appear Monday morning and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

A new artesian well has been sunk on the premises of the Kahuku Sugar Company. It has a 29-inch head, which is seven inches larger than the old bore.

(Continued on page 4)

TO SEARCH FOR KERR

Mikahala Will Be Sent Out at Once.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

With every provision for 12 days at sea, the inter-island steamer Mikahala will sail Thursday morning for a cruise about French Frigate Shoals, for the purpose of endeavoring to locate and tow into port the bulk of the coal ship Fannie Kerr. This decision was reached at a meeting of the directors of the company yesterday afternoon, and the rich salvage in sight made the action unanimous.

The decision to make the run was reached after a statement to the members of the board by Captain Haglund. He stated that after carefully taking the statements of Captain Gibbons of the Kerr, he thought the vessel was in latitude 26, longitude 155 west. This would mean that the vessel was abandoned at a distance of 700 miles from this port. At the time the ship was last seen there was a current setting west-northwest, having a rate of three-fourths mile an hour. This it is argued should have carried the vessel to French Frigate Shoals by the time the Mikahala reaches that point, which should be about Sunday morning.

The Mikahala will be under command of Captain Haglund, and he will have an advisory staff of Captain Gregory and perhaps one other captain. It is the intention of the company to make every arrangement for the success of the salvage expedition. The vessel will carry close to 300 tons of coal and plenty of provisions. The coal supply will be sufficient to take the little ship, for the Mikahala is of only 354 tons burden, all through her prospective cruise and will enable the towing back to land of the bulk in any event.

The Mikahala is of 11 knots speed and has sufficient power to tow the ship. The only danger would arise in the event of heavy weather, when the towing lines would be cast off and the steamer would content itself with standing by and looking out for her own safety and keeping watch upon the prize.

The time set for the trip is sufficient to permit of six days' cruising about along the line of the current from the spot where the Kerr had to be abandoned. This is enough time in the opinion of every seafaring man who knows that portion of the ocean. It is the belief that the ship will be found close to French Frigate Shoals. If indeed it has not been cast upon the reefs there, the ship could not drift far in the current which was noticed by the captain before he abandoned ship and after, but would be hampered in her movements with that current by the winds. The current when noted was running three-fourths knot an hour. The direction was to the west-northwest, but the winds were not in accord and the ship would not make great progress. When the Mikahala reaches the spot where the Kerr was abandoned there will have elapsed 15 days and during the more than 450 hours there might have been traveled several hundred miles.

It is the universal opinion that there will be something like \$50,000 in salvage property if the ship is found, which would give to the company a substantial profit.

Alexander Watson has been organizing a company on the basis of 40 subscribers at \$100 each, but it has not reached the status of securing a ship to search as yet.

SEEKING WORK FOR HAWAIIANS

The Republican Committee Would Coerce Corporations That Use Orientals.

As a result of the action of the Republican Territorial Committee last evening there exists a vacancy, and the resignation of one member is on the table awaiting vote. Owing to the absence of a majority of the members from the Fifth District, the seat of Stewart was not filled although until the acceptance of the resignation John D. Holt sat in the committee with the proxy of the passing member.

The first business of the committee was the reading of minutes of meetings long past, and then communications which brought up the resignations. This led to the reports, and for the labor committee, L. L. McCandless reported that with Messrs. Coelho and Jones, he had looked into the matter of labor and found very many Hawaiians and some haoles out of jobs. He said also that some people employ Asiatics where Hawaiians would do better, and introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of this committee that certain public corporations are employing Asiatic labor when ample labor is to be had from among the voters of this Territory, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the secretary write to the Superintendent of Public Works requesting that all privileges which may have been or may hereafter be requested by such corporations be denied to them as long as they continue to employ Asiatic labor when labor from among the voters of this Territory is available.

The committee decided that it would be impossible to recognize more than one club in a precinct, and the discussion of the letter of Committee-man Palmer of Lihue brought out the fact that there will be a remaking of the precincts and that the government would be glad to receive suggestions. This matter has been referred to the district committees, but the Territorial Committee will suggest action in the matter.

Stewart's resignation was then accepted and action as to Keenney, who retired in a letter saying only that press of business was sufficient to cause him to draw out, was deferred, after which the committee adjourned.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE



MOTHER TAYLOR.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A HALF century of good deeds was completed last evening when the Strangers' Friend Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damon on Chaplain street, in the same room where the society held its first meeting. Of all the original names enrolled beneath the quaint preamble and constitution, only three were answered to last evening. These were Mrs. Persis Taylor, Mrs. Dudoit and Miss Corney. The celebration was a social event and the attendance was much larger than was anticipated.

The room where it was held was filled with flowers and vines and here gathered the company which was entertained with an excellent musical program and the reading of a paper on the society's work by Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh and of the original roll by Mrs. S. M. Damon. Informally was the rule and all spent a most delightful evening. The decorating of the room was done by the Damon grandchildren, Julie, Violet, Vera, Daphne and Douglas Damon.

Hon. W. F. Allen said it was to be regretted that neither of the sons of Mother Damon, the organizer, was able to be present. He called attention to the room in which the celebration was being held and its fond associations to the society. He said that for the first thirty years the society did more for relief of the sick, destitute and friendless than all other similar societies combined. In the early days young men came to Honolulu from the gold mines of California, broken in health and pocket. They were given food by Rev. and Mrs. Damon and the society frequently aided them back to health and gave them passages to the Coast.

The first number of the program was a part song, "My True Love Hath My Heart," rendered in a pleasing manner by a glee club composed of the following: Sopranos, Mrs. Olive Davies, Miss Ward, Miss Hyde, altos, Miss von Holt, Miss Bacon, tenors, Arthur Wall, J. A. Cockburn, basses, Clive Davies, Albert Judd, D. W. Anderson, accompanist, Mrs. Frank Atherton; leader, Theodore Richards. Mrs. Frances Gay followed with a solo, "Island of Dreams," the selection being rendered in a captivating manner. H. M. von Holt and Miss von Holt sang a very pleasing and dainty ballad. Paul Isenberg sang "Meditation" with fine effect and was warmly applauded.

MRS. MACKINTOSH'S ADDRESS.

The address of the president, Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, was as follows:

It is 50 years today since the Strangers' Friend Society (the oldest benevolent society in the Pacific) was founded and organized in the very rooms in which we are now assembled, by Dr. and Mrs. Damon, whose fame was widespread for deeds of unselfish charity and devotion. Never was anyone turned away from these hospitable doors. The need of a charitable association had long been felt and the call for help was well answered. For on the records of the first meeting we find the names of 32 members enrolled. Of these first signers there are now but five living: Mrs. Taylor, who is with us this evening; Mrs. S. G. Wilder (Sen.) of Eekbank; Miss Corney, who is still in Honolulu; and Mrs. Lenox, sister of General Marshall, who lives in Weston, Mass. The first president elected was Mrs. Newell, who held the post for three years—for we find that in 1855 Mrs. Damon was elected president, which position she held so nobly for 35 years, until her death in 1890, when Mrs. W. F. Allen was made president, which office she held most efficiently until she resigned in 1893.

The great amount of work that was done in the oldest days can be understood from the fact that for several years meetings of the society were held every fortnight. In those days it was hard for anyone to get sewing done and bachelors especially were thankful to get the society to do even their mending. Some survivors from the wrecked steamer Independence were the first shipwrecked people to have their wardrobe replenished by the society, and \$215 was raised and placed in the society's hands to be judiciously expended for the sufferers. In 1856 the ladies met at the Sailors' Home, to assist in making up the bed linen for the rooms then ready for occupation. To show what a mistaken idea some people had of what the funds of the Strangers' Friend Society were for, is related the following anecdote: Several young

men hired a carriage, which unfortunately they smashed, and having no money to pay damages, they were incarcerated in the Fort (the prison of those days, situated at the foot of Fort street). They applied to the Strangers' Friend Society to get them out of duress, viz by paying their fine, but had to be told that the S. F. S. was not founded to treat such wounds.

As the years rolled on the work of the society increased to such an extent that besides the paying of rents, milk bills, hospital bills, and arranging for the transportation of some of the beneficiaries to their homes in different parts of the outside world, it took up most of the time of one person to attend to the investigating of cases, to find out if the supplicants were subjects for relief, and often there would be as many as 20 families who had to have rations of food given out weekly. When the Hon. Chas. B. Bishop endowed a bed in the Queen's Hospital for the benefit of the S. F. S. it was indeed a blessing, and a year or two later he endowed three more beds, for which charitable action he has been blessed by many a poor soul who would otherwise have fared badly. He has also given government bonds and 24 shares of stock in Wilder's S. S. Co., all of which adds to our income.

Mrs. W. G. Irwin, the kind friend to all in distress, has never been one of the most generous donors to our funds. She also endowed a bed in the Queen's Hospital, and placed it at the disposal of the Strangers' Friend Society, so that for years the society has had the use of five beds, and they are always occupied. The good that the society accomplished was very great. In the early days money came in slowly and with the many calls for assistance, the treasury was often nearly depleted. The Hon. Elisha Allen (American Consul to Hawaii) once donated an enormous fruit cake that was sold at auction, the proceeds of the sale amounting to \$240.50. We are not told, but suppose it was sold by the society.

By degrees many generous friends came to the fore. The largest donors were the Hon. C. R. Bishop, Hackfeld & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Mrs. W. G. Irwin and Messrs. Gay and Robinson. Our most frequent contributors were Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mrs. Rice (Sen.), Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Knudsen, Mrs. Grinbaum, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Louissou and many more too numerous to mention. Many sea captains also contributed. In 1878 when Dr. Dillingham & Co. moved into their new building, they made out their first check in favor of the Strangers' Friend Society. And in 1881 Lowers & Cooke occupied their new building and made out their first check also to the Strangers' Friend Society. In 1882 when the firm of Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. celebrated its jubilee, \$1000 was sent to the S. F. S. Ten dollars was once sent to the society as "conscience money," from a man who had nursed a friend during his last illness and found the money after his death and kept it, thinking it a just recompense for his trouble, but his conscience pricking him in the matter, he sent the money to the society. Six or seven legacies were also left to the society, the largest being \$2000 from H. Hackfeld Esq. Mrs. Hackfeld sending it after his death. She was here when the society was founded and has always taken a deep interest in its welfare.

The first bazaar was held in 1853, in the courthouse, which is now part of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.'s warehouse, and the sum of \$1950 was realized. The parties and ice cream festivals also helped to keep the society going. Three years ago the Associated Charities was organized, and the efficient and energetic manager, Mrs. Berger, has done much to lessen the work of the officers of the Strangers' Friend Society.

May the generous and loving people of Hawaii not continue to bear in mind the words of our blessed Savior when He said: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Two piano solos, "La Chasse" and "Suite Norse," were given by Mrs. H. M. von Holt, and generous applause followed her splendid playing. Mrs. Montague Turner won much favor and applause by her delightful singing of "Listening." The ballad was so melodiously given that the audience called for an encore, to which Mrs. Turner responded after the regular program was ended, when she sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" with so much feeling that the audience demanded another selection. The glee club concluded the program with "He Hath a Pleasant Face." Mrs. S. M. Damon read the roll of the first meeting, although some of the names she was not sure of owing to the blurred records. The names were as follows:

Mrs. Newell, Damon, Taylor,

Paty, J. Ladd, Penhallow, Newcomb, Snow, Bishop, Hoffman, Cartwright, Lathrop, Knox, Dominis, Harris, Hibbard, Dimond, Hardy, Judd, Fuller, Anthon, Bates, L. Smith, J. H. Smith, Wood, Stott, Tabor, Brown, Lee, B. Judd, Ford, Hall, Hackfeld, Lyon, C. C. Harris, Whitney, Corney, Misses Fowler, Severance, Yeaton, Holt, Robinson, E. Judd, H. Judd, L. Judd, S. Hall, M. Dimond, Laymon, Newcomb, Babb, S. Andrews, E. Corney.

The musical and literary part of the program was brought to an end by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," in which all present joined. A social half hour followed during which ice cream and cake were served. Among those present were Governor and Mrs. Dole, Hon. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies, Mrs. Persis Taylor, Mrs. Dudoit, Miss Corney, Mother Castle, Captain and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. von Holt, Miss von Holt, Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. King, Miss Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. Cornelia Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, Mrs. Elston, Mrs. T. F. Lansing, Miss Lillian Bacon, Rev. V. H. Kitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, D. P. R. Isenberg, Mrs. Monsarrat, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atherton, Miss Ward.

MORNING BUSINESS MEETING.

At the annual business meeting of the society held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall, an election of officers for the ensuing year was held, which resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh; first vice president, Mrs. P. E. Hobron; second vice president, Mrs. Andrew Fuller; secretary, Mrs. S. M. Damon; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Jordan; directors, an office renewed for this coming year, Mrs. W. F. Allen, auditor, E. W. Jordan.

The meeting was one of felicitation amongst the members, who have been associated with each other in the work of the society for many years, and the birthday of the society's fiftieth anniversary was the subject of animated discussion. There were reports from various officers, that of the secretary, Mrs. S. M. Damon, covering the period fully, as follows:

Today we celebrate the semi-centennial of the Strangers' Friend Society, for which this society was formed remains materially unchanged, for as in 1852, so in 1902, comes to the doors the sick and blind, and today those who have been beneficiaries of the society are numbered by the thousands. Each successive year has found an increased number of the needy, and the need of aid to destitute strangers, pledged themselves to do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of such who were destitute and sick, and without regard to the nationality and religious belief. How well they accomplished the work is evidenced by the minute records kept throughout the years. To the present date, the object for which this society was formed remains materially unchanged, for as in 1852, so in 1902, comes to the doors the sick and blind, and today those who have been beneficiaries of the society are numbered by the thousands. 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A CHINESE TRAGEDY

Shooting Alfray on Vineyard Street.

(From Thursday's daily.)

A Chinese domestic tragedy, which had all the features of the American variety was the only event to mar the quietness of Kamehameha Day yesterday. As a result Ah Fong Kwai, the young lover, lies at Queen's Hospital with two bullet holes in his body, which may result fatally, while the wronged husband, Chong Wai, and the sinning wife, Ah Nin, are both locked up at the police station.

Hing Wo, the four-year-old son of Chong Wai, is also at the hospital with a bullet furrow along his right temple, an innocent victim of the shooting. Chong Wai is a Chinese, said to be of some prominence, and business takes him to the other islands frequently. During these absences, according to his story, Fong Kwai has been making love to his wife, and was on several occasions discovered in his house in company with Ah Nin. Warnings were of no avail, either to the recreant wife or to the indiscreet lover, and on Tuesday upon his return to find a repetition of the love-making, Chong Wai appealed to the police to arrest Ah Fong Kwai. Officer Ah On delayed making the arrest until yesterday, and then he found it too late. The husband had decided to take the matter into his own hands. Yesterday morning he again discovered the over-anxious lover in his house on Vineyard street near Liliha, and procuring a revolver, he chased Ah Fong Kwai from the house, firing his revolver as they ran.

The gun was emptied of five bullets two of which took effect in the fleeing man. A third bullet struck the four-year-old son of Chong Wai, into whose house Kwai had run in his effort to escape from the angry husband. Kwai was able to walk to the station, where he reported the matter to the police, and Chong Wai gave himself up, running to the station from the scene of the shooting. His wife took the wounded man, her lover, to the station, and she was also locked up.

Kwai was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where one of the bullets, which had struck him in the right shoulder, was removed. The other bullet, which entered on his left side, has not been located as yet. The injured boy was also removed to the hospital. He is in no danger, the bullet merely ploughing a furrow along his right temple. The doctors cannot say whether or not Ah Fong Kwai will recover.

No charge has been placed against Chong Wai, but he will probably be given a hearing for assault with intent to kill. He freely admits the shooting, but claims he was justified in doing so. He says that nothing of the child was wholly accidental.

The woman is also held but no charge has been placed against her.

COLIMA VOLCANO THREATENS CITY

GUADALAJARA (Mexico), May 31.—The Colima volcano is greatly increasing in the activity of its eruptions and serious consequences are feared, owing to the volcano's threatening aspect. Work on the extension of the Mexican Central Railroad between Guadalajara and Manzanillo has been temporarily suspended. It is probable that now a new route will be adopted to keep the road away from the locality of the volcano.

Since the recent earthquake disturbances at Chilpancingo and Guerrero the volume of lava from the crater has increased considerably and loud subterranean noises similar to overhead thunder have been heard, while at night the lava assumes strange conditions, so that the inhabitants of Colima are greatly alarmed.

Colima has about 1500 inhabitants, and the people fear that the crater of the volcano might burst and the lava from it bury the city. The last eruption of the volcano was in 1880, but the damage was slight.

Ever since the eruption of Pelee in the Caribbean sea Mount Colima has been affected.

In the early part of May the smoke from the crater greatly increased in density and almost daily the explosions inside the mountain have increased in force. Some have been so violent as to level trees and houses on the mountain side. A series of eruptions is likely to happen at any time.

All the peasants and shepherds who reside at the base of the mountain have long since abandoned their homes and fled to the town of Colima. The terror of the inhabitants of the city grows each day and unless the threatening aspect of the volcano abates there is likely to be a wholesale exodus of the inhabitants. Shepherds report that poisonous gases from the craters have killed their sheep. So far as can be learned, no human beings have been lost, but the situation grows steadily more serious.

WORLD'S 100 YARD RECORD BROKEN

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arthur P. Duffy, Georgetown's great sprinter, achieved undying fame today at Berkeley oval by running 100 yards in 8.5 seconds, world's record time. This phenomenal time was made in the final heat of the dash for the intercollegiate championship after a faultless race. When Duffy dashed into the tape and was grasped into the arms of wildly excited officials, time watches were consulted. One made it 8.5 seconds, the others, 9.3-5 seconds.

Harvard wins the championship with 24 points; Yale, second, with 20 points, and Princeton third with 27.

Black Sea Wrecks. LONDON, June 2.—The wrecks in the Black sea as a result of the recent heavy weather are limited to small sailing craft along the Atlantic shore. There were few fatalities.

HOW KILAUEA CHANGES FORM WHEN PELE STIRS THE FIRE

An Account of the Breakdown of 1894—Red Hot Landslides, Cracking Walls and Floating Islands of Stone.

THE following article on Kilauea was written by Mr. L. A. Thurston soon after the great breakdown of 1894.

The great lava lake in Kilauea has been steadily rising since the last great breakdown of the floor of the crater in March, 1891, when an area 2500 feet long by 2000 feet wide fell in one night a distance of over 500 feet.

The rising and overflowing of the lake filled this pit last fall. Since that time the activity of the lake has been intense, as many as twenty-three overflows of liquid lava having taken place in a single day, and the walls surrounding the lake have been rapidly raised by continued overflows.

Accurate measurements of the lake were made by Mr. F. E. Dodge of the Survey Department in August, 1892, and March, 1894. He has recorded in the Volcano House book the result of his observations as follows:

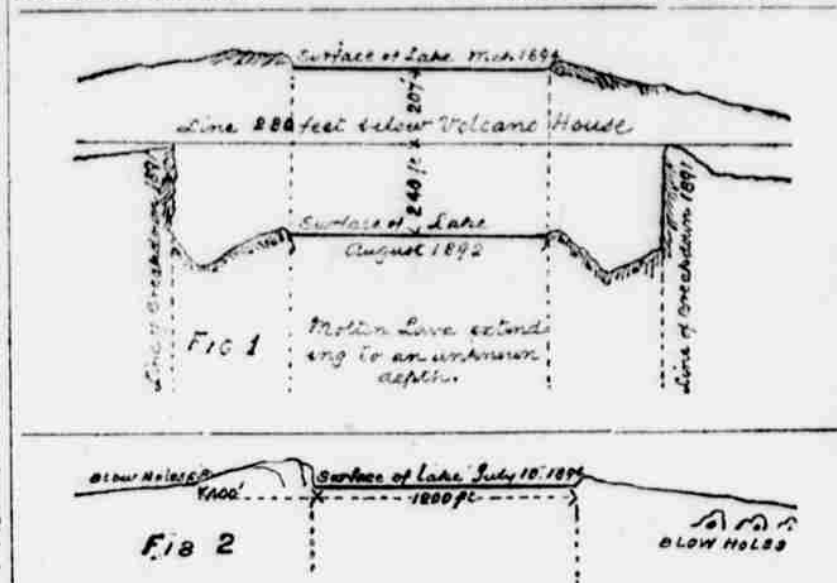


FIG 1 Motion Lava extends to an unknown depth.

FIG 2

"In August, 1892, the outer rim of the pit surrounding the lake was 282 feet below the level of the Volcano House.

"The surface of the lake was 240 feet below this line.

"In March, 1894, the surface of the lake was 207 feet above this line, making a rise of 447 feet in nineteen months.

(The profile view of the lake at the two periods is shown by Figure 1.)

"The area of the lake was somewhat larger in 1894 than in 1892, being 1200 feet long by 800 wide."

Upon arriving at the volcano on July 5, 1894, the principal change since Mr. Dodge was there was found to be the sudden rising of the north bank of the lake, covering an area of about 800 feet long by 400 wide, which, on the 21st of March last was suddenly and without warning elevated to a height of 80 feet above the other banks and the surface of the lava, the lake being then full.

The raised area was much shattered, and two blowholes shortly afterward made their appearance on the outer line of fracture.

On the 18th of April the hill thus formed began to sink, and on July 5th was only about 30 feet above the other walls of the lake.

On the evening of the 6th of July a party of tourists found the lake in a state of moderate activity, the surface of the lava being about 12 feet below the banks.

On Saturday, the 7th, the surface of the lake raised so that the entire surface was visible from the Volcano House. That night it overflowed into the main crater, and a blow hole was thrown up some 200 yards outside and to the north of the lake, from which a flow issued. There were two other hot cones in the immediate vicinity which were thrown up about three weeks before. On Sunday, Monday

the lava in the lake continued to fall steadily; at the rate of about 20 feet an hour from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. At 11 a. m. the area formerly occupied by the hill, marked A.A.A. in the diagram, began to sink bodily, leaving a clean line of fracture; the line of this area, marked B.B.B., was continuously leaning over and falling into the lake. From about 12 until 6 in the evening there was scarcely a moment when the crash of the falling banks was not going on. As the level of the lake sank, the greater and greater height of the banks caused a constantly increasing commotion in the lake as the banks struck the surface of the molten lava in their

plunging out of sight beneath the fiery waves. Within a few moments, however, a portion of it, approximately 30 feet in diameter, rose up to an elevation of from 5 to 10 feet above the surface of the lake, the molten lava streaming off of its surface, quickly cooling and looking like a great rose-colored robe, changing to black. These two islands, in the course of an hour, floated out to the center and then to the opposite bank. At 8 in the evening they had changed their appearance but slightly. They had disappeared the next morning.

About noon the falling lava disclosed the fact that the small extension at the right of the lake was only about 30 feet deep, and it was soon left high and dry, simply a great shelf in the bank, high up above the surface of the lake. As the lava fell, most of the surrounding banks were seen to be slightly overhanging, and as the lateral support of the molten lava was withdrawn, great slices of the overhanging banks on all sides of the lake would suddenly split off and fall into the lake beneath.

As these falls took place the exposed surface, sometimes 100 feet across and upwards, would be left red hot, the break evidently having taken place on the line of a heat crack which had extended down into the lake.

About 6 o'clock the falling bank adjacent to the hill worked back into a territory which, below 50 feet from the surface, was all hot and in a semi-molten condition. From 6 to 8 o'clock the entire face of this bluff, some 800 feet in length and over 200 feet in height, was a shifting mass of color, varying from the intense light of mol-

ten lava to all the varying shades of rose and red to black, as the different portions were successively exposed by a fall of rock and then cooled by exposure to the air. During this period the crash of the falling banks was incessant. Sometimes a great mass would fall forward like a wall; at others it would simply collapse and slide down making red-hot fiery landslides; and again enormous boulders, as big as a house, singly and in groups, would leap from their fastenings and, all aglow, chase each other down and leap far out into the lake.

The awful grandeur and terrible magnificence of the scene at this stage are indescribable. As night came on, and yet hotter recesses were uncovered, the molten lava which remained in the many caverns leading off through the banks to other portions of the crater, began to run back and fall down into the lake beneath, making fiery cascades down the sides of the bluff. There were five such lava streams at one time.

The light from the surface of the lake, the red-hot walls and the molten streams lighted up the entire area, bringing out every detail with the utmost distinctness, and lighted up a tall column of dust and smoke which arose straight up. During the entire period of the subsidence the lava fountains upon the surface of the lake continued in action, precisely as though nothing unusual was taking place.

Although the action upon the face of the subsiding area was so terrific that upon the portion between the falling face and the outer line of fracture was so gradual that an active man could have stood on almost any portion of it without injury. Enormous cracks 20

feet deep, and from 5 to 10 feet wide, opened in all directions upon the surface, and the subsidence was more rapid in some spots than in others, but in almost all cases the progress of the action was gradual, although the shut-

tered and chaotic appearance of the rocks made it look as though nothing but a tremendous convulsion could have brought it about.

Another noticeable incident was the almost entire absence of sulphurous vapors, no difficulty in breathing being experienced directly to leeward of the lake.

At 8 o'clock p. m. when the party left the lake, its profile was approximately as shown in Figure 4.

At 9 o'clock the next morning the lake was found to have sunk some 20 feet more, the banks at the right and left of the subsiding area, which had been the chief points of observation the day before, had disappeared into the lake for distances varying from 25 to 100 feet back from the former edge, and the lower half of the debris slope had been swallowed up in the lake, disclosing the original smooth back wall of the lake beneath at a considerable overhanging angle, making the profile of the lake approximately as in Figure 5.

At the level of the lake and half filled by it was a great cavern extending in a southeasterly direction from the lake. The dimensions were apparently 75 feet across and 15 feet from the surface of the lake to the roof of the cave. It could be seen into from the opposite bank for about 50 feet. This may have been the duct through which the lava had been drained, although it manifestly was not at the bottom of the lake, for up to July 16th, that had continued to rise and fall from 5 to 10 feet a day, and constantly threw up fountains, somewhat more actively than before its subsidence. The entire area of subsidence is estimated to be a little less than eight acres, about one-half of which fell into the lake.

While the break down was taking place there were many slight tremors of the banks, generally resulting in the precipitate retreat of the observers from the edge, but although the danger was great the spectacle was so grand and fascinating that the party returned again and again to watch it.

At the Volcano House two slight earthquakes were felt on the afternoon of the 11th and one vigorous one at 2 a. m. on the 12th. During the week several slight shocks were felt in the town of Hilo, thirty miles away, although none were felt at Oloa, half way between, nor at Kapapala, fifteen miles in the opposite direction, although the latter is a place peculiarly susceptible to earthquakes.

This is believed to be the first break down taking place in Kilauea in the presence of observers, those prior to 1888 being before the establishment of the Volcano House, and those of 1868, 1886 and 1891 several minor ones, all having taken place at night when no one was present.

READ IT IN HIS NEWSPAPER.

George Schaub, a well known German citizen of New Lebanon, O., U. S. A., is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkszeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife says to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mrs. W. O. Smith has gone to Maui to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry Baldwin.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Police Justice Marshall of Mount Vernon has sentenced Alice Myers, a young woman of that place, to 60 days in the county jail for flirting with a builder of Port Chester by telephone. Several months ago the builder met Miss Myers. She

looked up his telephone number and was, his wife alleges, continually ringing his house and asking him to meet her. Usually the telephone was answered by his wife, who exhausted every effort to find her husband's admirer's name. Miss Myers' attorneys secured her release on a writ of habeas corpus.

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STOP THE PAIN!

It tells you that your kidneys and vital organs are breaking down.

When you feel a pain in your back you had better attend to it. These pains are messengers telling you of worn-out nerves, weak kidneys and weak vitals.

You know the cause and you know what it means, so look to it in time.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will cure in ten days. It restores the warm, healthy life to the nerves and kidneys.

Apes, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 11, 1909.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin.

Dear Sir: My health is greatly improved by the use of your belt, and I recommend the treatment to all persons who are afflicted with rheumatism. I have spoken in several of my friends who have seen the great change in my health, and I believe you will have some of them under your care. Respectfully yours,

Edward B. Mikkelsen.

Every man who has a pain or weakness should have one. It saves doctor bills and lots of trouble. Let me send you my book describing how I cure. Inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St., San Francisco.

Never sold by Agents or Drug Stores.

Black Vici Kid Shoes at \$3.50

We can show you something handsome in Vici Kid Shoes. They have style, grace and comfort, fit perfectly, wear well and are the best shoes you can get for the price. What better can we do than this?

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited

1057 FORT STREET.

REORGANIZED:

The well known Shipping House of Smiths' Cash Store, Inc., reorganized October 22nd, 1900, with additional capital and facilities for handling export family trade. They are so well known to almost all English-speaking people, that it is unnecessary to do more than state that the same high grade service that has been rendered in the past by this reliable and responsible General Merchandise Store will be continued. Former customers, and new ones alike, are invited to write for price lists.

Terms are invariably cash. Prices are the lowest that good goods can be supplied in a legitimate manner.

SMITHS' CASH STORE

No. 27 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

Sent Up for Flirting.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Police Justice Marshall of Mount Vernon has sentenced Alice Myers, a young woman of that place, to 60 days in the county jail for flirting with a builder of Port Chester by telephone. Several months ago the builder met Miss Myers. She

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Sole Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

NOT AND GOSSED Chicago Streets in Hands of a Mob.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Driven by men covered with dirt and blood, many of them barely able from exhaustion to hold the reins in their hands, 24 meat wagons entered the main gate to the Union Stock Yards tonight amid a shower of stones, bricks, bottles and sticks.

The wagons, guarded by five police wagons filled with bluecoats and two omnibuses crowded to the fullest capacity with policemen, were on the return from a delivery of supplies to downtown provision houses after one of the fiercest days in the strike of the beef packers' teamsters. Many of the drivers, officials at the packing houses were cut and bruised from head to foot. The police were in even worse condition. The wagon drivers had been working from 5 o'clock in the morning, and their progress from the stock yards to the business district and back again had been contested bitterly by mobs of strike sympathizers.

CHICAGO, June 4.—This was a day of riot in Chicago. The hospitals began to feel the effect of the battling by the increased number of patients, and the police stations were scarcely able to hold the rioters arrested. One of the most serious riots broke out at Congress and State and Harrison and State streets. By some maneuver the strikers succeeded in dividing the 38-wagon caravan (the second one to leave the yards today), so that the front of it lay at Congress street, on State, and the rear at Harrison. While the vanguard battled with a crowd which hurled broken bottles, stale eggs and other missiles, including spoils of thread thrown by women sympathizers in the crowd, the rear guard was called upon to defend itself against a more serious attack.

ASSAULT BY THE MOB.

At this place the mob made a desperate assault. The drivers, but were compelled to turn its attention to the police, who came up on the run. Twice the bluecoats hurled themselves against the infuriated men, and twice they were rebuffed and crowded back. It was the most desperate clash the police have had with citizens in years. In several instances the strikers and their sympathizers took clubs from policemen and used them against their own.

Meanwhile several men had gained a position of advantage on the elevated loop, from which they fired missiles at the officers. Officer John McGuire was hit on the head with a horseshoe and so seriously injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. Officer John Linnecur was less seriously hurt. Gus Billings, one of the crowd, was clubbed into insensibility by the police, and he was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

After the two ineffectual rushes at the crowd mentioned, the police managed to organize themselves in better shape, and for the third time rushed the mob. This time they were successful. The caravan, after 30 minutes' delay, began to move, but not in peace, for the crowd followed closely. The police, however, walked by the wagons and confined their efforts to pulling from the wagons men who tried to climb into the seats, presumably to pull down the drivers.

POLICE USE THEIR CLUBS.

The decision of the police to confine their attempts strictly to keeping invaders from climbing on the wagons did not long endure. From windows along the routes missiles were thrown at them. At every street corner teamsters in sympathy with the strikers so managed their wagons as to be about a blockade. With the continued opposition, the bombardment, the knocking and the jeers all stirring them, the police lost their tempers and clubbed indiscriminately. It was said that several women and boys and one helpless cripple received blows from the batons of policemen. The street through which the caravan passed by noon had become a perfect megalom of surging, excited humanity.

The persistent progress of the meat wagons acted as a goad to the temper of the crowd. Patrol wagons were kept busy rushing to the various lock-ups with prisoners. Ambulances hurried to the nearest hospitals, where heads could be sewed up, but this did not lessen the resistance of the strikers or their sympathizers. The sight of new arrests and of newly cracked skulls only whetted their appetites. They took the presence of the meat caravan (a difficult thing to move under any circumstances through downtown districts) as a challenge.

Business on State street was in a state of blockade several hours. Pickets of the strikers persuaded sympathetic drivers to drive into the thoroughfare in order to check the advance of the meat wagons.

BATTLE IN THE STREETS.

At Madison and State streets the volley of eggs, bricks, etc., became so thick and the street pelted that the police were forced to charge upon the crowd. Sympathizers in wagon-lounges tried to drive into the squad of police, and many people were slightly injured in the fracas. One old man had his arm broken by a blow from a policeman's club. Women and children were panic-stricken and fled crying into side streets.

At Randolph and Clark streets the mob, which was preceding and following the meat caravan, became riotous again. From a coal wagon and from standing produce wagons the crowd seized missiles and pelted the drivers of the packing house wagons. Here the police charged the crowd again and again, driving them from the streets and doorways into side streets. At Fifth avenue, near Madison, three coal wagons attempted to blockade the street again. One teamster drew a revolver and threatened to shoot anyone who touched his horses. The police pulled his team aside, however, but the driver was not arrested.

The cavalcade had scarcely broken through the coal wagons on Fifth avenue when a more serious blockade followed a few yards farther south on Madison street. A number of vehicles driven by men presumably in league with the strikers had blockaded the street and tied up the street car lines running through the intersection. In the jam was a bus loaded with boys.

TRIED TO END LEE Attempt at Suicide Under Transit Car.

A young Japanese woman tried to commit suicide yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock by throwing herself in front of Rapid Transit car No. 18, which was in charge of Motorman A. S. Kenway. But for the intervention of a countrywoman who jerked the unfortunate creature from the tracks a tragedy could not have been averted as the motorman had no time in which to drop the fender.

The suicidal attempt was made almost opposite the Thompson residence in Kalihi, between the Kalihi switch and the railway terminus at Kamehameha IV road. The car was coming toward town and was in the vicinity of the Thompson place about 7:20. It was moving along at the regulation speed. Up the track Kenway saw two Japanese women, both wearing holokus. One was a young woman apparently about 23 years of age, and the other was somewhat older. Both were standing close to the track on the mauka side and when Kenway first saw them he thought they were playing while awaiting the arrival of the car, as both were tugging at one another. He thought nothing of the matter until the car began to approach the couple. Just before he threw off the current and began to wind his brake, the younger woman jerked away from her companion and turned to run toward the approaching car. The older woman caught her by the dress and pulled her back. Then ensued a struggle between the two women, both of them standing almost on the track. By this time Kenway saw that the younger woman was trying to fling herself in front of his car. The thought of suicide came to his mind instantly, and he threw his muscle upon the brake. The car began to slow down. Again the young woman by a supreme effort freed herself from the grasp of her companion and plunged forward upon the track. The knuckles were almost in the act of striking her when the older Japanese caught the determined creature by her right arm and dragged her to one side, where she held her securely. The car sped on about half a length and came to an abrupt stop. All the incidents had taken place within a few seconds of time. As no one had been hurt the car went ahead toward the switch where the Kalihi-bound car was waiting. Kenway looked back and saw the woman running after the car. She came on swiftly, outdistancing her companion. It flashed across his mind that having failed in her first attempt the woman intended to attempt suicide when the other car came her way. She was doomed to disappointment, however, for a Japanese man ran after her and caught her. He threw her to the ground and proceeded to maul her, not disdaining to pull her by the hair in his efforts to tame her. The man finally picked her up bodily and carried her away.

POLICE USE THEIR CLUBS.

The police were forced to resort to the use of their revolvers again as the caravan of empty wagons reached Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue on its way back to the Stock Yards. As the wagons drew under the railway viaduct of the St. Charles Air Line a shower of missiles flew down upon the teamsters. Fifty shots were fired by the police to cow the rioters into order. Six of the empty wagons that had become separated from the main caravan were halted at Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard until re-enforcements of police could be obtained from the Stanton avenue station before going on to the Stock Yards, where trouble was expected.

POLICE USE THEIR PISTOLS.

A dense crowd, attracted by the shots, collected, and again missiles flew thick. Several policemen were hit. A driver fired at a man in the crowd who had struck him in the face with a stone. The bullet grazed the man's forehead and he ran with blood streaming from his face.

A pitched battle occurred between a crowd of negroes imported from St. Louis to take the place of the striking yard teamsters and toughs and strikers at Forty-ninth street and Center avenue early today, in which six negroes were badly injured, two possibly mortally. The substitutes were driving wagons when they were assaulted. Many of their assailants were armed with ice picks and in the fight the negroes were badly lacerated by the weapons. One man had his thigh broken and another was injured internally. The imported negroes number about 50.

Downtown street crossings are almost devoid of officers, but the City Hall resembles an army barracks with hundreds of bluecoated men drawn up in squads waiting for repetitions of yesterday's rioting.

Early this morning the six wagons started under the escort of a patrol of 15 policemen toward the downtown districts to supply stores with meat. This train was simply a feeler for a bigger caravan, and at 9 o'clock 33 buses containing policemen came out of the Stock Yards amid hoots and cries of derision from the crowd. It looked not unlike a well guarded wagon train of some small army.

HAWAIIAN GOSSE FROM THE COAST METROPOLIS Bishop Restarick's Coming Consecration---How Yardley Kissed the Girls--Gossip About People We All Know.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—With all due pomp and ceremony, the new Bishop of Hawaii will be consecrated in San Diego in a few days. More than five bishops will take part in the impressive ceremony, including Bishop Nichols of San Francisco, Bishop Johnson of Los Angeles, Bishop Kendrick of Arizona, Bishop Jagger of Cincinnati and Bishop Moreland of Sacramento.

Rev. Mr. Restarick, who has been chosen for elevation to the See of Honolulu, has received a courteous letter from Bishop Willis, saying that he would have taken pleasure in welcoming his successor in person but that the call to Tonga was imperative and he had been forced to depart.

YARDLEY KISSED THE GIRLS.

R. O. Yardley, the popular artist of The Advertiser, who returned to the mainland on the Alameda, is in Stockton, enjoying communion with his family after an absence of two years. A delegation of pretty girls met Yardley on his arrival here, and he proved himself skilled in the Shaker style of greeting. However, he was not impartial for one of the fairest was kissed until she blushed mightily. She had been the most eager in the long wait for the Alameda to dock, and her friends joked her about the long separation, and quoted platitudes about absence making the heart grow fonder. Yardley wore the regulation Honolulu hat, and had to give his puggaree to the loveliest dame before he could land. He called on me the next day and chatted about his life in Hawaii. He was full of admiration for the people and things of the Islands, and said that his heart would always be in the land of the lotus. He begged me to send his aloha to his friends and also to those not counted in that category whose faces and figures he made so familiar to readers of The Advertiser. Their forbearance in not waylaying him was deeply appreciated by him.

WOOD'S PICTURE IN PAPER.

At the Occidental Hotel are Dr. Wood and daughter, Dr. Burgess and Thomas Wall. Wood's portrait was in the Chronicle yesterday, with high praise for his work during the plague in the Islands. The Chronicle said: "Aloha Temple, the Mystic Shrine home in the Hawaiian Islands, has sent one of its most distinguished men as its representative to the Imperial Council. Dr. C. B. Wood has come from Honolulu to uphold the fame of the insular Shriner. He is the past potentate of Aloha Temple, and the best known medical man in Hawaii."

"It was Dr. Wood who, when the Paradise of the Pacific was cursed with a plague scare, led the work of restoring public confidence. He was president of the Board of Health of Hawaii and under his directions hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended in caring for the thousands of people whose homes had been burned in the great Chinatown fire in Honolulu."

"Dr. Wood resigned his office when the quarantine was raised, as his large private practice had suffered by his devotion to duty. The business men of Hawaii were so pleased with his administration that they raised a purse of nearly \$10,000 and presented it to him as a memento of their appreciation."

"During the pilgrimage of the Shriners of the United States to Hawaii two years ago, Dr. Wood took the lead in receiving them. From Hawaii have also come Dr. Burgess and Thomas Wall, both well known there and both leading Shriner."

AUTOS FOR HONOLULU.

My New York correspondent writes me: "After several days of close observation of the workings of the Mobile stage line, and a thorough inspection of the construction of the machine in Philippine Manor, Charles James of Honolulu, who has been studying the various modes of transportation in the metropolis and other cities, has about come to the conclusion that the automobile is the coming passenger transporting car."

"It is Mr. James' purpose to establish an automobile stage line in Honolulu, where quite a number of such vehicles of various types are in use by private parties, and he is of the opinion that it will be but the beginning of a large number of stage lines between cities, towns and villages in Hawaii."

"Similar lines have been started, in a small way, in France, Germany and in two Southern towns, but these are pleasure trips merely, and hardly can be regarded as a fair test as to their practicability or as a real business venture. That automobiles, and especially of the steam type, are practical for general transportation over ordinary roads—they need not be asphalt nor macadam roads—is conceded by manufacturers of that class of vehicle generally as well as by makers of electric wagons."

"The adoption of automobile lines in towns where there are not as yet any other means of transportation is favored by merchants, who hope ultimately to increase their trade materially by giving residents in outlying districts and adjacent villages an opportunity to reach the stores more readily and often. It is only necessary for one or two of such towns to

start the ball rolling by instituting automobile lines, thus demonstrating their usefulness, and it will not be long before the demand for horseless stage lines will grow to such proportions that the factories will be unable to turn out vehicles fast enough."

FOR HAWAII'S GOLD MINES.

The Stockton Independent says: Last evening the Globe Iron Works shipped twenty tons of ore cars to Honolulu and when it was known that they were going to the Islands there was some speculation as to what use they would be put, as it is known that there are no mines there. A big sugar refinery purchased the cars to improve the plant. When sugar is made it has to pass through several processes and a lot of it must be conveyed from one department to another while hot. These steel cars are just the thing to handle the sugar conveniently and economically. The twenty sent out from here last evening will be transferred to a steam-bond for Honolulu.

GOSPEL ABOUT PEOPLE.

The New York Price Current of a fortnight ago says: James D. Dole of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, is spending a few days in town buying machinery and equipment for a pineapple cannery plant to be located in Hawaii. Mr. Dole is a son of Governor Dole.

Robert Lewers and wife, who live at San Jose, have been spending some days in San Francisco. Lewers is a familiar figure at the Occidental Hotel. Lewis, of Lewis & Turk, is here, telling his friends of the courtesies shown him by the manager of Oahu jail. On the trip up Lewis was the life of the smoking room aboard the Alameda, and his vigorous word pictures of political conditions in Hawaii amused all his listeners.

It is understood that W. C. Peacock has bought or leased the schooner Julia Whalen, for Captain Roschell's adventuring to the guano island near the Japanese coast. The schooner is the property of "Commodore Nick" Weaver of Samoa, who once sailed the seas in the Yacht Norma, with "Prince" Peterson of Honolulu as Master of the Revels. Weaver has a suite at the Palace and lives in great luxury. Peacock will not go to the island, but will return to Honolulu soon. He and Roschell have had many merry times together here, and are taken for two old salts on a prosperous land voyage.

The Bulletin says: "The Tennis Club of Honolulu is one of the pleasant social features there, and a warm interest is taken in it by its different members. The court is a fine one, and the different tournaments are just a signal for the appearance of the smart set in their prettiest, lightest gowns. Among the members are S. G. Wilder, Mrs. Ivers, Miss Wilder, Miss Gunn, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Hatch."

In a page on ping-pong and its vogue among society folk, the Sunday Examiner says: Miss Georgie Spieker is spoken of as one of the best. She is out of the race at present, though, for she left some days since for Honolulu, where strange ping-pong is played with palm-leaf fans and little cocoanuts, they say."

B. F. Dillingham is at the Occidental. He is as always here up to his ears in business. It is supposed he is endeavoring to float McBryde bonds. Dillingham expects to return to Honolulu in a few days with his daughter, who is in Oakland. He will hasten back here immediately.

George Patterson, who drives a hack in Honolulu when he is not spending his surplus in traveling and high living, is here.

Joe Mariden, whose purse is as fat as his oyu, has much fame as a sleight of hand man. He delights in pulling coins out of his friends' noses and ears, and is as clever as many professional prestidigitators.

Clarence M. White is quite ill. His intentions on arriving here from Honolulu a few days ago were to proceed at once to Idaho, where his father lives. But he has felt so badly that he has postponed his journey. He is living at the Occidental Hotel. The day before yesterday he had a sudden attack of fever which made him feel he would pass away. He had a physician summoned and to a friend made known his last wishes. However, he recovered strength speedily and now looks fairly well. White is suffering from malaria of long standing. He has been given a six months' leave of absence from his duties with the Oahu Railway & Land Company, and Dillingham is personally interesting himself in his welfare. White's father is 73 years old but still hale and hearty.

Frederick Ward, the tragedian, who arrived here on the Sierra from Honolulu, says he had a very successful season in the Islands. Ward speaks especially of the farwell reception given him. His entire company are loud in their praises of Hawaii and its people. Julia Dean, the charming ingenue of the Nell Company, is now with Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, his wife and leading lady. Miss Dean had wearied of her work with the Nellis and was longing for advancement when along came Goodwin and saw her in "The Starbuckers" at the California Theatre here. He was delighted and offered her an engagement. She opens in Boston in September, and meanwhile is spending the summer in the East with her mother.

Louise Brownell, the handsome San Francisco girl who was with the Nellis in Honolulu, has left that company also. She has gone East to try her fate. The Nellis are still at the California and are doing very well. They produced a new play last week, written by George Broadhurst, entitled "The Red Knight," which is a success.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

BY AUTHORITY. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of Agnes Nune Kalia, late of Waiuku, Maui, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Agnes Nune Kalia, to present the same to him at his office in the Judd building, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Dated May 15th, 1902.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator of the Estate of Agnes Nune Kalia, Deceased.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Caroline Aniu Ah Buck and Ah Buck, her husband, to Patrick Gleason, dated May 25th, 1899, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 196, pp. 23-4-5, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due; and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, in Honolulu, on Friday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of J. A. Magoon, T. I. Dillon or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Macocco block, corner Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

PATRICK GLEASON.

Mortgagee.

PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

First.—All the land situate in Kailua, Koolapo, Island of Oahu, described in Royal Patent 2296 Kuleana 2785, containing an area of 3 acres 3 1/2 square chains.

Second.—All the land situate in said Kailua described in Royal Patent 1362, Kuleana 2782, containing an area of 3.55 acres.

2388—May 30—June 6-12.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. K. Kaunamano, late of Honolulu, to Eugenia K. Reis, dated October 20, 1899, recorded in book 196, page 403, which mortgage was assigned by her to Fritz J. Wilhelm, May 12, 1900, recorded in book 204, page 328, and by him to Lewers and Cooke, Ltd., an Hawaiian corporation, on May 12, 1900, recorded in book 232, page 231, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr., 17 Merchant street, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 12, 1902.

LEWERS AND COOKE, LTD.,
Assignees of Mortgage.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. All that certain lot of land situated on the north corner of Nuuanu avenue and Wylie streets, in Honolulu, being the premises described in Royal Patent No. 1995, issued on Land Commission Award No. 2236 to Kekapal, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north corner of the intersection of the mauka or easterly line of Wylie street with the northerly line of Nuuanu avenue and running:

- (1) North 48° W. 315.5 feet; thence
- (2) North 64° E. 82.4 feet; thence
- (3) North 78° 15' E. 57.4 feet; thence
- (4) South 48° E. 232.3 feet; thence
- (5) South 33° 15' W. 122.1 feet to the beginning.

2. All that certain lot of land situated on the southwest or makai side of Kuakini street at Kailua, in said Honolulu, being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagee by deed of Wong Ah Yung, dated Nov. 8, 1894, recorded in book 13, at pages 134 and 135, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the makai side of Kuakini street 666 feet southeast from Liliha street, and running thence by true meridian:

- 1.—S. 42° 35' E. 110.8 feet along lot 14;
- 2.—S. 42° 35' E. 50 feet along Kuleana;
- 3.—N. 48° 41' E. 102.6 feet along lot 16;
- 4.—N. 41° 19' W. 50 feet along Kuakini street to the initial point, and containing an area of 5510 square feet, the same being lot 15, of the Kailua tract of S. E. Bishop, a part of the land described in L. C. A. No. 1143 issued to Waiwale, and of L. C. A. No. 1118 issued to Puhl.

2392—June 12, 20, 27—July 4, 1902.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by David Kupihala of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to A. N. Campbell, trustee, of said Honolulu, dated August 29th, 1900, recorded Liber 213, page 153, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, Jr.

Dated Honolulu, June 12, 1902.

A. N. CAMPBELL, Trustee.

Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Lot 1. All those five lots of land at Waiwale, Lahaina, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, described in L. C. A. No. 9813 on which Royal Patent Nos. 1657 and 2739 were issued to Namaka, containing 3 1/2 acres, conveyed to said mortgagee by Kahanaumi, daughter and sole heir at law of Namaka, by deed dated July 28, 1899, recorded in Book 194, at page 388.

Lot 2. All that one-half undivided interest in that property situated at Hele, Lahaina, Maui, near the landing, consisting of 2 lots described in L. C.

A. H. 188 on which R. P. No. 989 was issued to Kahanaumi, daughter and sole heir at law of Namaka, by deed dated July 28, 1899, recorded in Book 194, at page 388.

THE COUGHS Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

—SAFE AND RELIABLE—
Gives Immediate Relief.

FOR 75 YEARS
THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Influenza, and all Lung Troubles.



MR. LIONEL BENTLEY, the eminent surgeon, writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and it has always given me immediate relief in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, and all lung troubles."

MR. J. WILLIAM BENTLEY, of Cape Street, Birmingham, writes: "Having used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, I have seen it give relief in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, and all lung troubles."

MR. A. WOODWARD, of New Lodge, City of London, writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and it has always given me immediate relief in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, and all lung troubles."

It cures the Cough immediately, and restores the voice, and gives relief in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, and all lung troubles.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
See the well-known Trade Mark—Lion, Not a Dog—on the wrapper.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd.,
Blackfriars, London, S.E.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwale Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
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The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

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NEW YORK LINE

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SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

37 Kilby St., Boston,

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 12, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Val Bid Ask

MERCANTILE

C. Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100 400
N. S. Eads' Dry Goods Co., Ltd. 60,000 100 20
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd. 200,000 50

SUGAR

Ewa, 5,000,000 20 24
Haw. Agricultural Co. 1,000,000 100 270
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 2,312,750 100 86
Haw. Sugar Co. 750,000 20 21
Honoumou 750,000 100 113
Honokaa 2,000,000 20 10
Hauka 500,000 100 110
Kahala 500,000 20 23 1/2
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 100 107
Kipahulu 100,000 100 100
Koloa 500,000 100 100
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd. 5,500,000 20 52
Oahu Sugar Co. 3,500,000 10

HORRORS OF ST. PIERRE

Correspondents Enter the Streets of the Stricken City.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A correspondent writing from St. Pierre under date of May 26 says:

"Peace was very quiet today. An hour later it blew a gale and dust with all the fury of a pent-up force of nature. Under the cloud of vapor, correspondents and photographers, with their guides, penetrated the city. The heat was terrific, a ship's thermometer registering 102 degrees Fahrenheit."

"It was in the Street Mont Parnais, the second from the marine thoroughfare facing the sea, that we came upon the street railway of St. Pierre. The tracks were there, the remnants of a car, all the wooden work burned away. Three bodies were under it. Our guide said one of the bodies was that of 'Petite Mignon,' the collector of fares on the street railway."

"A most awful freak of the wrath of Pelee was encountered in the side street twenty rods from the theater. In one of the few level spaces to be seen in the city of ruins was the full outline of the body of a man. The body was not in view, but traced accurately on the surface of the dust was a perfect figure silhouetted deep brown against its pearl covering."

THE CRATER VISITED.

FORT DE FRANCE, May 31.—The National Geographical Society has scored a great triumph. Professor Angelo Heilprin ascended to the top of the crater of Mont Pelee this morning, in company with two guides and Mr. Leadbetter. While on the summit several violent explosions occurred, but notwithstanding the thousand dangers surrounding them, Professor Heilprin spent a long time taking careful observations. Looking down the crater he found a huge cinder cone. The crater opening is a vast crevasse 500 feet long and 150 feet wide. While engaged in this task the lives of members of the expedition were continually in danger, and one particularly violent explosion covered Heilprin from head to foot with volcanic matter. He persisted, however, and found, as had been expected, that there were three separate vents for the volcanic matter. Meanwhile Mont Pelee, seeming to resent the intrusion of man into her awful territory, belched out huge volumes of steam, ashes and boiling hot mud. Professor Heilprin made the important discovery that the crater of Pelee was in eruption at the same time as the summit crater, and effects precisely the same matter. Both craters showed a new phenomenon during Heilprin's visit, when mud was thrown up in high columns, while heretofore the mud has bubbled or boiled out and flowed downward. There is reason to believe that great damage may result from the outbursts of this mud to the rich plantations still uninjured. The ascent was made on mules to an altitude of 700 meters, the line of ancient vegetation. Leaving the mule that had carried him, the professor proceeded on foot to the site of Lake Palmiste. He found the lake completely dried up and crossed the bed, passing up a slope to the crater's edge. This, which had formerly been a high bluff, Professor Heilprin found, had fallen into the crater. This is the first important verified topographic alteration noted. Professor Heilprin remained at the summit of the crater over two hours.

The United States ship Dixie arrived here from St. Vincent last night and left early this morning for New York. Professor Robert T. Hill, United States Government geologist, is among the passengers on the Dixie. George Gorman and his party are still up the country. At half past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the submarine cable broke again and at 2 o'clock Mont Pelee was in violent eruption. Reports received here say the north craters are pouring great torrents of mud in the direction of Vive. Yesterday afternoon there was an enormous eruption of steam and ashes. This morning a correspondent of a New York newspaper went to St. Pierre with the Government party engaged in burning the bodies of the victims of the first eruption, but the party was forced to leave, the volcano throwing volumes of black smoke and loud detonations being heard.

American Jockey Suspended.

VIENNA, June 2.—An American jockey named Van Dusen, of St. Louis, who rode Hazaft, the favorite, in the Austrian derby which was run yesterday, was summarily and permanently suspended on charges of bumping and fouling. It is alleged Van Dusen endangered the lives of four jockies. This decision prevents Van Dusen from riding anywhere in Europe and the United States. Van Dusen said to a representative of the Associated Press that he was at a loss to understand the charges, and asserted that his riding had been perfectly straight. The race was won by Lubar, an outsider.

Reducing the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—By the direction of the President, Secretary Root has issued a general order decreasing the strength of our permanent establishment and changing the ratio of its make-up as provided in the general order issued last May, to carry out the army reorganization law. Under the general order of last May the total strength of the army was fixed at 77,267 men. The order issued today reduces this figure to 66,497—a reduction of 10,770.

A Vatican Foto.

ROME, June 2.—An imitation "Lourd's groat" was inaugurated in the vatican gardens yesterday. A superb garden party was given, which was attended by the Pope in state. His Holiness rode in an old six-horse Berlin and was surrounded by the mounted noble guards. The court appeared in medieval costumes and for the first time the ladies were allowed to wear afternoon belleten.

PEACE AT LAST BETWEEN FIGHTING BOER AND BRITON

QUESTION OF TERMS

LONDON, June 1.—Cabling from Pretoria, the Daily Mail correspondent, after announcing the signing of terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestions of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement. "The terms will show," continues the correspondent, "that the British Government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in regard to the generous financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general. The value of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be overestimated. There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 2.—When at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the War Office received definite news of the surrender from Lord Kitchener, the clerk on duty at the War Office transmitted this message to Buckingham Palace, where King Edward was lunching. At about 5 o'clock word was received permitting the publication of this message and the small notice which was stuck up outside the War Office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's telegram. A similar notice was put outside the Colonial Office.

Beyond these two skimpy bits of paper London knew nothing of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices, which were almost all deserted, the momentous news was ticked out on the tape. Then, like wild-fire, at about 6 o'clock, London awakened to the fact that the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the East End flocked to the Mansion House, the Mecca of the boisterously patriotic, just in time to see the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, come to a balcony and announce that the terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa. Amid many cheers the Lord Mayor made a short speech, in which he expressed his hope that London would show its appreciation of the good news by behaving itself decently and in an orderly manner. "Let us," said he, in conclusion, "now pray for a long and a happy peace."

At this statement the assemblage yelled lustily and at the instance of the Lord Mayor gave hearty cheers for King Edward, followed by others for the men who had died in South Africa since the war commenced. A few belated extra editions of newspapers were peddled about the streets, but before their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept Union Jacks, feathers and horns stored up in anticipation of the present event, were much in evidence. The efforts of the hawkers received lucrative rewards, with the result that, until long after midnight the national flag was waved indiscriminately by well-meaning roysters. There was scarcely an omnibus or a cab which was not adorned with the national emblem. Impromptu processions marched up and down the Strand and Piccadilly. Sporadic cheering and much horn blowing attested for the silliness of the crowds, which, had their volume been greater, would doubtless have rivalled "Mafeking night." As it was, the demonstrations of the night resulted in a genial and harmless sort of jubilation which continued long after midnight.

Outside of Buckingham Palace, where King Edward kept himself in seclusion, a crowd of fairly good proportions gathered, and here, as elsewhere, the national anthem was sung lustily. The sentries and many policemen guarded the historic message outside the War Office. It could scarcely be read by the flickering gas light. After reading this notice the people passed on in eager crowds, into the more eastern districts of London, where there were no illuminations such as made the clubs on Pall Mall noticeable.

"Good old Kitchener," and "We're bloomin' glad it's over," were among the phrases shouted by the crowds. A large number of those who had relatives at the front participated in tonight's street scenes and lent a serious and often pathetic touch to what would otherwise have been an amusing scene. "Dear old Bill," or some such name would be called out by some one in the crowd, with an added "He'll soon be home."

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

LONDON, June 2.—The demand for accommodation of the House of Commons this afternoon to hear the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, A. J. Balfour, was unprecedented. Mr. Balfour arose at 2:40 p. m. and announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:

"His excellency, Lord Milner, his excellency, Mr. Steyn, General J. H. Erasmus, General C. R. DeWet and J. H. Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and General Schalk-Burger, General Retz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting for their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition in their possession or under their control, desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant DeWet."

"Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war

LONDON, June 1.—King Edward issued the following message to the public tonight:

"The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and trusts that peace will be speedily followed by a restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by the war will give place to the earnest co-operation of all His Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."



LORD KITCHENER.

PRETORIA, May 31, 11:15 p. m.—A document containing terms of surrender was signed here this evening at 10:30 o'clock by all the Boer representatives as well as by Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa and myself.—KITCHENER.

UTRECHT, June 1.—When Oom Paul Kruger was awakened at 9 o'clock to-night and informed of the peace news he exclaimed: "MY GOD! IT IS IMPOSSIBLE!"

at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

(There are more terms and conditions but at this point the special Associated Press dispatches were cut off owing to the near departure of the Burford-Ed. Advertiser.)

A BRITISH HOLIDAY.

LONDON, June 2.—With the exception of Ireland, practically the whole of the United Kingdom is holiday making today, in honor of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The streets everywhere are thronged with people who, every now and then, relieve their overstrung nerves by an outburst of hoarse cheering, or by braying penny trumpets. The tone of King Edward's message to the people, and the absence therein of any note of exultation, seems, however, to have set a good example and, while giving free vent to their own satisfaction, the British are showing small desire to crow over their late enemies.

Flags and bunting are everywhere displayed, church bells are ringing, salutes are being fired and there is general jubilation on all sides.

Crowds of suburbanites poured into London at an early hour and converged toward the usual centers, the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Trafalgar Square, etc., and quickly bedecked themselves with tiny flags, buttons and badges. At intervals some enthusiasts start singing "God Save the King," which is taken up by the happy throngs and is heard for miles through the neighboring streets, from one end of the metropolis to the other.

The earliest demonstrations on the Stock Exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, commenced at the bidding up of South African securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present, and a telegram was dispatched to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"The members of the London Stock Exchange join with the rest of the British Empire in rejoicing at the end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to your Lord and brave boys."

The members of the Stock Exchange then marched to the Mansion House and serenaded the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, and afterward resumed business, but without much heart for their work.

Later in the day a levee at and a Cabinet meeting in Downing street attracted immense crowds. Thousands of people awaited the arrival of the Cabinet Ministers, and the scenes which greeted the favorites have not been equalled in many years.

Many of the Ministers were courted on account of being present at the levee, which added to the attractiveness of the occasion. It is almost needless to say that Joseph Chamberlain came in for special attention from the masses. The police were unable

COST OF THE WAR

When Briton and Boer faced each other in the northern neck of Natal, in the early weeks of October, 1899, a military prophet would have been deemed insane had he predicted a struggle of more than six months. Yet the war went on for two and a half long years, with the burghers' capacity for resistance apparently not yet ended. The Boer war has cost Great Britain more than \$1,000,000,000, more than did any of her wars with the exception of the twenty-year struggle with Napoleon; a great deal more than the Seven Years' war, which transferred India and Canada from the French to the British crown; more even than the American War of Independence.

The war in South Africa began officially October 11, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum. It was concluded on May 31, 1902. It therefore continued two years, seven months and twenty days, and has been won by the British at a cost which, in the words of Oom Paul Kruger, the Transvaal President, "has staggered humanity." The official British statistics to April of this year give these losses: Total deaths in South Africa, 1020 officers, 20,031 men; missing and prisoners, 324 officers, 1518 men; sent home as invalids, 2237 officers, 68,311 men. The British have taken about 87,000 Boer prisoners, but of killed and wounded on the Boer side there are no reliable statistics. Nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the two Boer republics.

The cost of the war to the British, according to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in presenting the budget in April last, had been a little over \$225,000,000. Great Britain has had about 280,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 50,000. Operations in the field to crush out the two little republics have cost British taxpayers at the rate of \$650 a minute.

Here is a verbatim of the first of a long series of cables:

"Regarding purchase gold farm Paxfontein. All necessary parties to contract now Pretoria, whither Alf gone for better price; have every reason believe vendors wish to sell."

The simplicity of the device renders explanation almost unnecessary. Of course, this one instance was but an isolated success for a scheme to meet all possible contingencies, but it worked excellently. It barely needs the translation, "Alf" is Lord Milner. The vendors are, of course, the Boers. "Paxfontein gold farm" is the synonym for peace.

COMMENT ON SETTLEMENT.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Thomas Erskine, British Vice Consul, who has been Acting Consul since the departure of Consul Edward Windham for England a week ago, said last night, regarding the signing of the peace articles by the Boers: "We shall now see a system akin to the feudalism of the middle ages giving way to a social structure compatible with twentieth century conditions."

"Naturally for a few years the work of reconstruction will be difficult. Not only must the Boers themselves be induced to accept the new conditions, but there is also a large native population to reckon with which is liable to become troublesome on the frontiers at intervals. Because of the presence of these wild tribes in sections of the country I think it only just that the Boers should be allowed to retain their arms. They will need them as a means of defense against the savages who have no love for the Dutch."

AS TO SOUPRIERE.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Assistant Curator Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, Professor T. M. Jaggar of Harvard University, T. M. MacDonald, owner of an estate near Chateau Belair on the Island of St. Vincent, and others have made a partial ascent of St. Vincent's Soufriere, says a Herald dispatch from Castries, St. Lucia.

Mr. Hovey said, regarding his trip: "The old crater of Soufriere was the center of the disturbance. We found another crater, which was a half mile deep. There was a small boiling lake at the bottom of this crater."

We found no evidence of molten lava having been erupted, but the Soufriere emitted vast quantities of ashes and cinders.

"The volcano is still active and is a dangerous spot for explorers. Report reached us upon our return here that another eruption took place at an early hour this morning. There was a decided earthquake disturbance. The summit of the Soufriere was illuminated by a fiery, vaporous mass."

VATICAN WILL RECEIVE TAFT

ROME, June 2.—The illness of Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, who is suffering from tonsillitis, is not considered serious. He is confined to his room by a slight fever which accompanies his sore throat.

LONDON, June 2.—Cabling from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, will receive Governor Taft Monday. "I understand," says the correspondent, "from a good source that the American Government wishes to deprive the monks in the Philippine Islands of their immense estates, but instead of going in for spoliation pure and simple, as some European Governments would have done, Washington wishes to indemnify them and President Roosevelt will request the Holy See to fix the amount of this indemnity."

"This is volcanic weather," said Professor Alexander yesterday. "It always comes when there is an eruption and is usually followed by rain. I never knew the meteorological sequence to fail."

All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.



What you need is a good strong tonic, as described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington, New Zealand. She sends her photograph and says:

"I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. At last I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was completely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co., LIMITED.

55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

Brigham Young's Birthday.

SALT LAKE (Utah), June 2.—If President Brigham Young had lived he would have been 161 years old today. The celebration of his birthday was conducted today with the usual ceremonies. A salute of 161 guns was fired from the top of Arsenal Hill overlooking the Temple this morning, while the bronze monument of the Mormon leader at Main and South Temple streets was decorated with flags and bunting. The annual reunion of the Young family was held during the afternoon at the Saltair Pavilion at Great Salt Lake. Here several hundred descendants and relatives of President Young listened to speeches and a musical and literary program. Flags and artillery salutes marked the celebration of the day in other cities of the State.

Venezuela Arming.

NEW YORK, June 2.—President Castro of Venezuela has ordered a German firm 10,000 Mauser rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, says a Willemstad, Curacao, dispatch to the Herald. This is regarded as proof that the Venezuelan government is short of arms and ammunition.

CHARGES THE FIRST MATE

Shipwrecked Men Arrive From Kauai.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE shipwrecked sailors of the British coal ship Fannie Kerr arrived yesterday morning on the Mikabala and are quartered at the Sailors' Home awaiting aid from British Consul Hoare, which has been promised for tomorrow morning. While Captain Gibbons and the members of his crew tell of no particular hardship suffered by them, yet the voyage from the place where the burning ship was abandoned to a safe port on Kauai was far from being a pleasant one.

The four men who made their escape in the ship's gig suffered the most and they make grave accusations against the first mate, David Longwill, whom they accuse of deserting them. This story, however, the mate and the men who were in the big boat deny, and they say they did everything possible for the men in the gig, even to risking their own lives.

The plans of Captain Gibbons for the future are not known, but the members of the crew can get berths aboard various vessels if they wish it. They will be shipped either to Vancouver or to San Francisco, though nothing definite will be done until after tomorrow morning, at which time a hearing will be had before Consul Hoare. Mr. Hoare said last evening he had heard nothing officially concerning charges to be brought against the first mate, though his inquiry on Thursday morning will take in the rumors and reports that have been drifting about the waterfront since the twenty-nine shipwrecked men of the Fannie Kerr arrived in Honolulu yesterday morning. A short investigation was held by Mr. Hoare yesterday but nothing was said at that time about any grievances the men had against the first mate. In the afternoon Captain Gibbons made a formal report to the Vice Consul, F. M. Swaney, who is also the local agent for Lloyd's, merely outlining the accident and its causes. The story of the captain of the voyage and subsequent mishaps is in substance as follows. All the officers and men agreeing to his statement of facts:

The Fannie Kerr left Newcastle April 7 with 5700 tons of Greta coal, bound for San Francisco. All went well until early on the morning of May 28, when smoke was noticed by Captain Gibbons coming from the ventilator, but an investigation disclosed no trace of fire. The captain then ordered the hatches battened down in the hope of smothering the fire, and it was decided to make for Honolulu, the ship being at that time northwest of the islands. The full extent of the fire was not known until the following day when about two o'clock in the morning, without any previous warning, the after hatch, No. 4, was suddenly blown into the air, while the ventilators were sent high over the ship. A sheet of flame 150 feet high followed. Fire came out of hatch No. 3, and the mizzens rigging caught fire from the flames. All efforts to batter down the two hatches were unsuccessful, and gas began to issue from the remaining two hatches.

The center of the fire appeared to be under the bridge deck aft, and the steel decks soon became so hot that in some places it was impossible to stand upon them. The smoke and gases also added to the danger, and the men were in constant danger of suffocation. Finally, after fighting the fire all day, and seeing that it was hopeless, it was decided to abandon her. The four boats were fully provisioned and the water, which was getting warm, was placed aboard. First Mate Longwill was put in charge of the large life boat with eleven men, the second mate took the dingy with three men, and the boatswain the gig, with three men. The captain, with the third mate, took the second life boat with ten of the crew. Shortly after leaving the ship the dingy began to fill with water and the captain put back and took the four men aboard. He also had his St. Bernard dog and a cat with him and it became necessary to throw overboard all surplus baggage in order to lighten the boat. The captain's boat got separated from the first mate's boat and the gig the first night. For the first few days they had a hard time of it. On June 5th Bird Island was sighted, but no attempt was made to land. The same afternoon the Gaelic was sighted but she did not see the signals displayed by Captain Gibbons. On the following day the shipwrecked men landed at Makakali.

Captain Gibbons does not believe that the bulk of the Fannie Kerr is of any value and says she should be sunk, as it might become a menace to navigation.

THE BOATMAN'S SAD STORY.

The boatman, who was one of the four men in the gig, is the man who most strongly charges the first mate with deserting them. His story is corroborated by both Murphy and Coleman, who were in the boat with him. Murphy, however, says that the boatswain couldn't see to use the compass and had it stowed off a full point. He says further that he took the watch every night and kept the gig's course in line with the first lifeboat. He claims that the first mate had no use for any of the men in the gig, and would have lost them if he could.

They asked to be taken on board the lifeboat and the mate said he would comply with the request, but he refused to lower the sail so that they could get within reach. He further charges that the mate refused to answer signals, and after the first few nights would not tow them.

THE OTHER SIDE.

First Mate Longwill emphatically denies the story that he attempted to de-

WILL NOT STOP AT HONOLULU

Army transports returning from Manila will no longer make Honolulu a port of call, and the Warren, Kilpatrick and other of the transports which have been expected here will not come. The Buford and Manila were the first of the homeward-bound vessels to call at this port, because of the quarantine restrictions at Nagasaki, and though Quartermaster Williamson had not been officially notified, a continuance of this plan had been anticipated. Dr. Cofer, head of the Marine Hospital Service here, upon orders from Washington, also made preparations for these returning transports and secured a site at Kahanu Island and also a large number of tents in which, in case of necessity, several regiments of soldiers could have been encamped. Now, however, there will be no need of these additional hospital accommodations, because of the change in the plans of the War Department. Officers of the Buford, now in port, say that transports from Manila will no longer call at Honolulu for coal and water, as the strict quarantine at Nagasaki has been raised. Cholera conditions in the Philippines have improved somewhat and Japan no longer fears the danger.

The Meade was the first of the transports to pass Honolulu upon the new deal. She sailed direct from Manila to Nagasaki, sailing from the latter port on May 13. The Meade arrived at San Francisco on June 1. The Warren, Kilpatrick and Hancock are also supposed to have sailed from Manila for Honolulu, but unless there is another change in the quarantine restrictions they will all call at Nagasaki instead of at this port. The Warren was to have sailed from Manila early in May, but was twice delayed by the discovery of cholera aboard after she had put out to sea.

Both the Rosecrans and Egbert are lying at San Francisco waiting to be sold. The Meade also is likely to be disposed of by the United States Government. She is scheduled to sail for Manila via Honolulu on June 16, but if the Hancock arrives she will take the Meade's place.

The War Department is said to have adopted a new plan of economy in the transport service. Both crews of the Rosecrans and Egbert have been laid off and orders have been issued to all officers of transports requiring strict economy in expenditures in clerk hire, etc.

AUTO COLLIDES WITH TROLLEY

NEW YORK, June 2.—Four persons have been seriously injured—two of them fatally, it is feared—in a crash at Rockaway beach between an automobile and a trolley car.

The injured are:

Wm. N. Collard of Manhattan, legs and arms lacerated.

Wm. A. Gilmore of Manhattan, cut on head, face and hands.

Mrs. A. Gilmore of Manhattan, internal injuries; small chance of recovery.

Dorothy Strassman, eight years old, of Manhattan; head crushed.

All of the injured were in the automobile party, which was piloted by Mr. Gilmore, acting chauffeur.

The auto, moving at a high rate of speed, approached the Long Island railroad crossing at Wainwright Place.

Darting along the tracks at the same instant sped a crowded trolley car, en route for Rockaway park. Efforts of the motorman and chauffeur to stop were futile and the car struck the auto.

Like a thing of card-board the heavy machine was tossed into the air fully 15 feet. Its occupants were hurled headlong in all directions, and the machine sent crashing through a stone wall.

Rebounding from the impact, the trolley car was thrown from the track while its panic-stricken passengers were tossed together under a down-pour shower from lamps and windows.

Many were bruised and cut but all escaped the trolley escaped serious injury. The four occupants of the automobile, bleeding and unconscious, lay where they had fallen.

Little Dorothy Strassman was found face downward among the debris of the stone fence. Her head was crushed and she barely breathed.

Mrs. Gilmore, who has been an invalid for years, sustained internal injuries which leave but little hope of saving her life.

Collard's legs and arms were cut in a score of places. He suffered greatly as the helpers drew him from under the shaftless thing of metal—all that was left of the automobile. Mr. Gilmore escaped with trifling injuries. His hands and face were cut and he was tossed 20 feet upon his head.

No arrests followed the accident.

Is Krueger Penniless?

LONDON, June 1.—The "News of the World" says that Krueger has claimed \$250,000 compensation from the British government. He is now practically dependent upon the generosity of friends. He is said to have spent \$29,000 that he brought from Pretoria in subsidizing the continental press and paying the expenses of missions in foreign countries.

sert the men in the gig, and he is corroborated by several men who were in his boat. He says that the fault lay with the boatswain who failed to keep within sight of them. He claims that he did his best to help the men in the gig and towed them at night until they refused the line. All the clothes and other belongings of his men were in the gig, which was a reason why they shouldn't desert them. He asserts further that he offered them food and tried to induce them to come into the life boat, but they refused. In conclusion he said that they had done their best to keep the gig in sight, but on the second day before land was sighted they mistook an island for the gig, and in that way lost her.

Richards corroborated the story in every detail. He said that the boatman kept out of the course purposely, and they remonstrated with him to no effect. They offered the men in the gig salmon and sardines and it was refused. Then when it was seen that the tow was hindering both boats the men in the gig were asked to come into the larger boat, but also refused. He denied also that they had deserted the captain's boat because it was leaky, and added that the men couldn't have been taken aboard in any event.

ENA RESIGNS FROM INTER ISLAND

(From Wednesday's daily.)

John Ena, at the meeting of the directors of the Inter Island Steam Navigation Company, yesterday afternoon, tendered his resignation of the office of president and general manager of the corporation. The resignation was accepted.

Immediately this had been done the question of the selection of a successor was taken up. The first candidate for this place when the resignation of Mr. Ena was broached about the time of the annual meeting, was H. H. Berg. Yesterday James A. Kennedy was chosen to succeed Mr. Ena. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy will immediately resign from his position as manager of the Honolulu Iron Works and after a short rest will take up the duties of his new place.

The change will take place at the end of July, the resignation of Mr. Ena being made to take effect upon the 31st of that month. As soon as he is relieved from the cares of his present position Mr. Ena will leave for California, where he will visit with his family for a time. He said yesterday that he would not abandon Honolulu but would continue to make this his home.

BOGUS JEWELS IN EDWARD'S CROWN

NEW YORK, May 31.—A cable to the World from London says: Two jewel experts who have examined the regalia to be used at the coronation of England's sovereign have made the discovery that nearly one-half of the "gems" in the regalia are spurious. Nearly all the large stones have been replaced by imitations.

The discovery confirms the statements made in various memoirs that Queen Victoria's two immediate predecessors, William IV and George IV, resorted to the expedient of selling or pawning the crown jewels when they found themselves in financial difficulties.

It is said that King Edward refuses to be crowned with paste jewels and has ordered that the imitation stones in the regalia be replaced by real gems, for whose temporary possession he will pay. The utmost secrecy is maintained concerning the crowns and regalia and Queen will wear at the coronation; no one has been permitted even to see them.

The English crown regalia was estimated to be worth many millions before the two experts made the discovery. The regalia is kept carefully guarded in the tower. The same crowns, orbs and scepters have been used again and again by successive sovereigns.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA

KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 2.—The British steamer Attrato arrived here from Colon, Colombia. She reports that there was heavy fighting at Bocas del Toro last week. The revolutionists are said to have mined the town of Bocas. While the government troops were marching into Bocas to recapture it the mines were exploded and almost all the government soldiers killed. The revolutionists still remain in possession of Bocas. Colon and Panama are the only towns on the isthmus now in the control of the government, and troops are being poured into these two ports with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance.

The revolutionists are winning so much sympathy upon every hand that the government has decided to reorganize its forces.

The Attrato carried 40 government field officers from Savannah to Colon, including General Galveras, who has been selected, it is rumored, as the new governor of Panama.

The revolution on the isthmus now greatly hampers the fruit business there and it is impossible to predict when quiet will be restored.

Openings Abroad.

NEW YORK, June 2.—In his baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of New York University, Rev. Horace G. Underwood, who was graduated from the university twenty-one years ago, and for the past seventeen years has been in Corea, as representative of the Presbyterian Missionary Society, told of the opportunities for well-educated American boys in foreign countries. He declared that there was a wide open field for educated men made possible by the great advancement in science by Americans and by the position that America had taken in recent years in political and diplomatic circles. He said that there was not enough for the strenuous life among the young men of the present day.

Japan's Bigger Navy.

VICTORIA (B. C.), June 1.—Japan will increase her fleets considerably, according to news received here by the steamer Clavering. The third naval program of the Japanese provided for the building of no less than 25 new vessels, five to be first-class battleships, two cruisers of the first class, eight second-class cruisers and ten destroyers. The aggregate tonnage of the planned increases amounts to 129,000 tons, which, added to the tonnage of the fleets now in commission and building, will give the Japanese a total tonnage of 393,102 tons. Japanese papers, commenting on the naval program, say the proposed increases are necessitated by the increases made in the Russian and French fleets in the Orient, whereby the Japanese have their balance of power endangered. The revenue will be raised principally by the increased taxation of land.

In Honor of Admiral Perry.

Tomorrow afternoon Uraga residents will give a reception in honor of Rear Admiral Perry, the grandson of Commodore Perry, who is on board the U. S. flagship New York which is now staying in Uraga with the Yorktown. Officers of the two American warships will be present and there will be given an exhibition of Japanese military maneuvers at the special request of the Admiral.—Japan Gazette.

BOY ECLIPSE

Attorney General Gives Legal Advice to Supt. Boyd.

Attorney General Dole has given to Superintendent Boyd an opinion as to the legality of the purchase of the Eclipse for the use of the Board of Health, under the appropriation made by the Legislature. He says:

Territory of Hawaii.
Office of the Attorney General.
Honolulu, H. I., June 10, 1902.

Honorable James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge your letter of June 6, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Hawaiian Navigation Company, and requesting my opinion whether the appropriation for the purchase of a "newly built steamer" could be applied in purchasing the schooner referred to in said communication.

The communication addressed to the Board of Health is as follows: "The Hawaiian Navigation Company wish to make you an offer to sell the gasoline schooner Eclipse for twelve thousand dollars. The schooner is less than two years old and cost the company over thirty thousand dollars. Should you care to entertain this offer, please advise us at an early date."

I am informed that the gasoline schooner Eclipse is propelled by electricity generated by heat, and is not propelled by steam. The first question that arises, therefore, is whether it is a steamer within the meaning of the appropriation made by the last legislature for the purchase of a "newly built steamer."

Rule 1 of the Act of Congress of February 8, 1895, entitled "An Act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their tributaries and waters as far north as Montreal," provides that the words "steam vessel" shall include any vessel propelled by machinery, and that such vessels are subject to the rules and regulations provided for in said act for steam vessels. See Treasury Decision 38, 712, dated May 12, 1902; also Article 21, Customs Regulations of 1899, and Treasury Decision 17, 798.

The foregoing shows that the United States government in determining what are steam vessels has been governed by the substantial nature of such vessels, rather than by the mere question whether they were propelled by steam or some similar motive power.

It seems to me that the foregoing construction put upon the phrase "steam vessel" by the United States, goes far to authorize a like construction in this Territory. It also cannot be doubted that such construction is within the spirit and purpose of the purpose of the legislature in making the appropriation. It is a matter of common and general knowledge that the Territory had suffered a constant loss for a long time, amounting to many thousands of dollars a year, in sending supplies to the leper settlement at Molokai. It was impossible for the local steamship companies to give a satisfactory service. Cattle intended for beef were landed in an exhausted condition, and were often drowned or fatally injured in attempting to land them. These casualties occurred nearly every month. Large quantities of mail were lost through inability to land it before it spoiled. Time and again the people at the leper settlement were deprived for days together of their ordinary rations, and the hardships which they suffered were matters of general notoriety and complaint.

The Board of Health tried to remedy this condition of things by hiring a sailing vessel devoted exclusively to its work. The landing place at the leper settlement was so rocky, and, during a great part of the year, so tempestuous, that the losses and irregularities above named continued as before, until the vessel itself was wrecked.

The well known object which the legislature had in view was to provide a small vessel propelled by motive power, independent of the winds, in order that the people at the leper settlement might receive their supplies regularly and that the government might be saved from constant and serious loss in forwarding them. A gasoline schooner, propelled by electricity generated by heat serve this purpose to the same extent as if it were propelled by steam. Interpreted in the light of the decisions of the Treasury Department of the United States and of the object which our legislature sought to accomplish, it is, I think, essentially a "steamer." I confess that I would hesitate to put this elastic construction upon the appropriation if the United States government had not set the example.

The legislative appropriation is for a "newly built steamer." The evident intent of the legislature in using the words "newly built" was to guard against the purchase of an old, worn-out hulk. I understand that the average life of a vessel is at least 25 or 30 years. I think that a vessel which is less than two years old, may properly be classed as a "newly built."

Very truly yours,
E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Imperial Honors

We reported recently that Lord Tokugawa Keiki, the last of Shoguns, would be created Prince ere long. We now hear that Field Marshals Marquis Yamagata, Oyama and Saigo will be in all likelihood invested with the Grand Order of Merit. Captain Saigo Takajiro, the successor of the late Saigo Takamori, will be created Marquis.—Japan Gazette.

CHOLERA MORBUS A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

In many instances attacks of cholera morbus terminate fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. The safe way is to keep at hand a reliable medicine for use in such cases. For this purpose there is nothing so sure as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. W. E. Bosworth, of Lafayette, Ala., U. S. A., says: "In June, 1900, I had a serious attack of cholera morbus and one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gave me relief in fifteen minutes." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP all ONE PRICE, the most skin and complexion soap, the most toilet and most baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEKRON LTD., Cape Town.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS, PHAETONS, BRAKES, SURREYS, BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS. Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this week on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
PEKING	JUNE 19	CHINA	JUNE 21
YALUIC	JUNE 26	DORIC	JUNE 28
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
CHINA	JULY 15	PERU	JULY 16
DORIC	JULY 23	COPTIC	JULY 25
NIPPON MARU	JULY 31	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
PERU	AUG. 8	PEKING	AUG. 11
COPTIC	AUG. 16	GALIC	AUG. 20
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 26	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 26

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Horse & Carriage Needs

We always keep on sale a full line of the best carriage goods and can fill your order at the lowest prices. See our window display of

Miller's Harness Oil, Harness Dressing, Harness Soap, Castile Soap, Chamois Skine, Carriage Dusters, Axle Grease, Carriage Axle Washers, Wagon Jacks, Sponges, Curry Combs, Brushes, Mane Combs, Whips, etc. Carriage Paints and Varnishes, Hack and Carriage Rubber Tires.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

New Building, Corner Fort and King Streets.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 10.
 Steamer Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai, with sugar.
 Arr. 8:30 a.m. Discharge, 11 days from date of arrival.

Wednesday, June 11.
 U. S. A. T. Buford, Captain Crosby, also from San Francisco.
 Arr. 8:30 a.m. Discharge, 11 days from date of arrival.

Thursday, June 12.
 S. S. America, Maru, from San Francisco.
 Arr. 8:30 a.m. Discharge, 11 days from date of arrival.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, June 10.
 O. S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 6 p.m.
 Steamer, Kinross, for Hilo and Maui ports, at 11 noon.
 Steamer, Nieuwe, for Hawaii and Maui ports, at 4 p.m.
 Steamer, Maui, for Maui ports, at 4 p.m.
 Steamer, W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Maui ports, at 4 p.m.

Wednesday, June 11.
 Am. Bktn. Carrollton, Gordon, for Tacoma.

Thursday, June 12.
 S. S. America, Maru, for San Francisco, at 3 p.m.
 Steamer, Mikahala, for Eleale, Waimea and Kauai ports, at 5:30 p.m.
 Steamer, Columbia, for Puget Sound.
 Steamer, C. L. Woodbury, for Hilo, at 4 p.m.
 Steamer, Niuha, for Waimea and Kealahou, at 4 p.m.
 Steamer, Ka. Mol, for Paauilo.
 Steamer, Helebe, for Mahukona and Hawaii ports.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per steamer Mikahala—Francis Gay and wife, Master Gay, Miss Mengler, Miss Kopke, J. S. Jones, C. W. Spitz, A. J. Lord, D. Hutchinson, M. T. Deane, Miss Blockstad, O. Mayall, M. L. May, H. D. Wishard, W. F. Johnston, D. Land, Capt. Berger and 30 members of Hawaiian band.

For Lahaina and Maui ports—L. A. C. Parish, wife and three children; W. C. Meyer and wife.

American Holds the Record.

The American-Hawaiian Company's steamer American, Captain Morrison, arrived yesterday afternoon after the quickest trip ever made by any of this company's big freighters from New York. The time was one hour less than sixty days. Heretofore the American has been regarded as the slowest of the three sister ships, Oregonian, Hawaiian and American, but on the present run out, with the engines under the charge of J. A. Cole, the huge steamer has broken the record. The weather was generally pleasant but for two or three days off this coast the seas frequently broke clear over the bows. The American brought a cargo of over 7000 tons of freight.—Chronicle.

Claudine's Rudder Rusted Away.

The Claudine of the Wilder fleet was put on the marine railway yesterday to have her bottom cleaned, when it was discovered that the rudder pins had been almost entirely rusted away. Consequently new rudder pins must be constructed by the Honolulu Iron Works, and in the meantime the Claudine is to be cleaned and painted, and given a general overhauling, as well as having her rudder repaired.

Band Sails for Kauai.

Captain Berger and the band boys to the number of thirty sailed yesterday on the Mikahala for Kauai, where they will remain on a concert tour for 10 days. The band gave a concert at the Inter-Island wharf prior to their departure at 5:30 o'clock.

The Drigo Sails.

The Drigo finally got away for New York yesterday about noon. She has a crew of 25 Hawaiians aboard, and her third officer is Wilder Wright, son of President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company.

Shipping Notes

The schooner C. L. Woodbury sailed for Hilo ports last evening.

The tracks leading from the Hackfeld wharf to Alaa park were taken off yesterday.

The bark Alden Besse arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu June 3rd, 18 1/2 days out.

The bark Amy Turner, Captain Warland, cleared June 4th from San Francisco for Hilo.

The steamer Tampico was to have sailed yesterday from Kahului with a cargo of sugar.

The Sierra on her last trip to San Francisco made the run from Sydney in 26 days and 10 hours.

The schooner Alice Kimball will sail Tuesday from the Irigard wharf for Lahaina, Kihai and Maui ports.

The American schooner Columbia, Captain Sprague, sailed yesterday morning for Puget Sound under her own sail.

The bark W. B. Flint, Captain Johnson, sailed June 5 for Makaweli from San Francisco. She carries a cargo valued at \$27,000.

Dr. Hauschurst, formerly surgeon of the America Maru, is not with her on this trip, having resigned. Dr. W. H. Lopp is the new surgeon.

The American schooner Kona arrived yesterday noon from Chilli with a cargo of 1160 tons of fertilizer. She made the trip in 54 days.

It is reported that the shipping firm of Lewis & Turk has been dissolved and that Oscar Lewis, who is now in San Francisco, will remain there.

The steamer Enterprise arrived in San Francisco from Hilo on June 3rd, nine days on the trip. The oil proved satisfactory as fuel and there was no trouble.

The Hongkong Maru sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday for San Francisco. She took three passengers from this port, who had been stopping over. They were L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. H. Gerould, and H. Eppinger.

John W. Doyle, customs inspector, was yesterday dismissed from the service for conduct not becoming an officer. Doyle was suspended May 2, and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw ordered his separation from the service.

Her Position: Mrs. Parke—What kind of servants do you prefer—white or black, Irish or German? Mrs. Lane—I've gotten beyond that. I'm looking for servants that prefer me.—Puck.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

NO SEARCH FOR COAL SHIP HULK

The Mikahala did not sail in search of the Fannie Kerr yesterday as had been anticipated, and it is probable that no search will be made at present. In that event Admiral Merry of the Navy Department will be notified by the Collector of Customs of the danger to navigation in permitting the Kerr to remain as she is, and it is possible that he may send a vessel to either bring her into port or blow her up.

There was some talk on the water front yesterday, after the Mikahala's plans were changed, of sending a gasoline schooner, probably the Eclipse, in search of the hulk. A local sea captain is said to be behind this scheme, and he was around yesterday trying to get twelve men from the Fannie Kerr to accompany him on the cruise. The plan of the hulk, which was organized with \$4000 capital, to secure a steamer is said to have been abandoned.

President Ena of the Inter Island Company gave yesterday as a reason for the change in the plan regarding the Mikahala, the possibility of the Kerr being so deep in the water as to make it impossible to tow her in. The steel plates, it was thought, might also have been corrugated by the intense heat, while the water would have warped the woodwork. These and other reasons were responsible for the decision not to send the Mikahala out.

On the waterfront it was reported yesterday that the Fannie Kerr had a large amount of gunnison aboard, which quite possibly would have exploded upon the fire reaching the storage place, blowing up the boat.

The men of the Kerr believe, however, that she is still afloat and in good condition.

Will Bring Oil to Hawaii.

The huge barkentine Fullerton, to be launched from Hay & Wright's shipyard at Oakland on June 12th, will be not only the largest wooden vessel ever built on this Coast, but the first exclusive oil carrier to use sail for motive power. The Fullerton will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels of oil, or the equivalent of 2500 tons, and will carry her big cargo in bulk in sixteen compartments. These are situated eight on either side, and run from the keelson to the deck. In each is a ten-inch iron pipe with a valve, making it possible to fill or empty one compartment at a time. The partitions dividing the compartments are of wood, ten inches thick. There will be little danger from fire on the big vessel, for gasoline is to be used in operating the pumps and for generating the electricity that will be used in operating the barkentine.

The notable feature of the Fullerton, being of great capacity and costing \$18,000. The Fullerton is owned by the Union Oil Company, and is intended for the transportation of oil from Ventura to the Hawaiian Islands. Her lines are graceful, and despite her great capacity the vessel is expected to be able to make good time at sea.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Whole Family Stowed Away.

Officers of the steamship Sierra were greatly surprised when, two days out from Honolulu on the trip to this port, they discovered a mother and five small children hidden away in an unfrequented part of the vessel. It is nothing uncommon for penniless men to be unearched on the trans-Pacific liners, but women and children have never before been known to travel as stowaways, and their discovery on the Sierra caused a small sensation. The fact developed without delay that the woman was the wife of S. Foster, one of the stowaway assistants, who, not being in a position to purchase tickets for his family, had stowed them away and by virtue of his position found it possible to give them some little attention until their presence on board was discovered by the officers. Mrs. Foster and her little ones were well cared for during the remainder of the trip, but upon reaching port were taken to the quarantine station, along with eight men who had been found stowed away during the run from the Islands. They will be released after the customary detention of two or three days.—Chronicle.

Submerged Ancient City

MEXICO CITY (Mexico), May 31.—Leonold Batres, conservator of national monuments, has returned from his explorations of the ruins of Zapotecan city in the State of Oaxaca. Among other discoveries he found the ruins of a ancient city on Monte Alban, which shows unmistakable indications of having been submerged perhaps 3000 years, for traces of extinct marine life were uncovered. In the ruins is an obelisk similar to those of Egypt, which was found placed to the entrance of a tomb exactly as was the custom in Egypt. Mr. Batres will make a detailed report of the remarkable discovery to the government. Monte Alban was visited some time ago by Professor Colmes of the Smithsonian Institution. It stands 1800 feet higher than the city of Oaxaca, and its central square was surrounded by great temples.

Professor Batres brings many monuments to be placed in the National museum of this city.

Historic sayings: "To err is human; to get caught—stupid!"—Life.

BOER AND BRITON JOIN IN SHOWING THEIR JOY

Peace Conference Ends With Leaders Praising Courage and Worth of Each Side.

BRITONS of Honolulu are planning an entertainment for the purpose of showing their elation over the ending of the Boer war. Several impromptu meetings were held yesterday and in every instance the men of old England were in favor of some adequate method of displaying their joy. A dinner and a smoking concert alike are favored. Whether or not either will be given is still a question. But certainly even if there is no public function there will be a number of private dinners and entertainments at which peace will be the principal toast.

PRETORIA, June 4.—General Schalk-Burger, who was acting President of the Transvaal, joined General Botha in addressing an open letter to the burghers. After referring to the courage which they had displayed and to their brave deeds in the field, he called on them to work together for the social and spiritual advancement of the country. General Botha remarked relative to the termination of the war: "It is the happiest day of my life since I left school."

The Boers do not anticipate the least difficulty in bringing in the various commands. The work of returning the men to their wives, children and farms will, however, be heavy and difficult. It is impossible to send them straight to the veldt. It is absolutely necessary, at this time of year, to have warm shelter, and wooden huts have already been ordered from Cape Town to be delivered in sections for each family. Those who are unable to return to their former avocations will be temporarily supported by the Government.

The question of restocking the farms is also under consideration. The main difficulty is to find wheat and cattle likely to thrive. No great difficulty is experienced in regard to the horses, as the Government is able to dispose of great numbers of remounts.

The ballot of the Boers resulted in 554 votes in favor of surrender and 416 against it. Preparations are being made here for the surrender of the Boer commandos, which will take place on the 10th inst. All the Boers are allowed perfect freedom.

There will be a thanksgiving service Sunday, June 8, on the church square, in which it is hoped the Boers will participate.

The women in the concentration camps are anxious to return to their homes immediately, but this will be impossible until a system of supply depots for the outlying districts is established.

General Baden-Powell is arranging for the distribution of mounted constabulary in various districts. The police, railroads and telegraphs will be handed over to the civil authorities as soon as possible and the restrictions of martial law will be gradually relaxed.

The Boer delegates, who, during the peace negotiations, were stiff, formal and unfriendly, are now extremely cordial. All the commanders are returning to their commands in order to explain the situation. General Louis Botha has written an open letter to the burghers thanking them for their obedience in the past and exhorting them to be equally loyal in their obedience to the new Government.

Lord Kitchener's address to the Boer delegates at Vereeniging, in which the commander in chief said that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done, made the best possible impression, and drew a hearty response from General Beyers, the chairman of the Boer conference, who expressed the pleasure the Boers experienced at meeting Lord Kitchener as a friend, adding that they had fought so long against him that they had acquired full appreciation of his worth.

The departure of the Boer commanders from Vereeniging for their various districts was marked by remarkable scenes of fraternization. The trains conveying the Boers started late, and the night being extremely cold, the sentries along the railroad track lighted huge bonfires, round which groups of Boers and Britons gathered, forming a highly picturesque scene. The late opponents joined in such songs as "Hard Times Come Again No More" and "Old Folks at Home," the British soldiers and burghers outlying one another in demonstrations of joy. In brief, the scenes at the departure of the trains resembled nothing so much as the starting of huge picnic parties.

The same signs of rejoicing were witnessed throughout the Rand. Flags were displayed everywhere and thanksgiving services were held in all the towns.

KITCHENER'S REWARDS.

LONDON, June 4.—It was announced this morning that Lord Kitchener had been created a Viscount by King Edward. Lord Kitchener also has been promoted to be a General.

In the House of Commons today the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward as follows: "His majesty, the King, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener, and being desirous in recognition of such service to confer on him some signal mark of his favor, recommends that he, the King, should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000."

John Dillon, William Redmond and Swift McNeill, Irish Nationalists, announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage.

LONDON, June 5.—Almost all the morning newspapers in London comment upon the grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener as unnecessarily niggardly.

The report that Lord Kitchener will come home for the coronation is incorrect. He still has much to do in South Africa and it is not likely that he will

leave there before the middle of July. The South African commands will then be divided. General Lyttelton taking command of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony and General Ian Hamilton relieving General French in command of the forces in Cape Colony.

CHAMBERLAIN NOT PLEASED.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace last evening. There is reason to believe that he is displeased with the terms, which he considers the King forced on him. He has received the popular ovations for his statesmanship with scarcely a smile. He has said to friends in criticism of the easiness of the terms and in the relation of the coronation to the settlement, that the Government has been forced to sell the empire for a circus. His irreconcilable imperialist allies say large sums of money passed through indirect channels to certain Boers before peace was signed.

LONDON, June 3.—The moderate newspapers of both political parties have nothing but satisfaction to express at the terms of peace. Among the Liberal newspapers and politicians a strong idea prevails that King Edward will grant some kind of amnesty to the Cape rebels at the coronation. The following opinions of the terms of surrender have been obtained: Lord Charles Beresford—"The terms are splendid; just and generous."

John Burns, M. P. (Socialist)—"I think the terms may prove to be better than they look. We are really a great people when we know how to behave."

It is expected from 12,000 to 15,000 people will be disfranchised under the arrangement for dealing with the Cape rebels. If this is the case the argument is advanced that it would obviate the necessity of suspending the constitution of Cape Colony.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, said the total number of Boer prisoners in South Africa and elsewhere was 25,565, of which 783 were under 16 and 1025 were over 60 years of age.

King Edward will attend a peace thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral Sunday, June 8. The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, and the members of the corporation will be present in state.

The House of Lords will hold a sitting tomorrow to receive a message from King Edward with reference to peace in South Africa. It is expected that this message will announce the conference of a title upon Lord Kitchener and the granting him of a reward for his services. The money reward will probably be £100,000.

It now appears that Lord Kitchener will not return to London for the King's coronation, and Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has said that the Government does not purpose to have the new South African colonies represented at the crowning of the King. The Transvaal and Orange River representatives could hardly reach London in time for the coronation.

LYNCH A TRAITOR.

LONDON, June 6.—According to a news agency, Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, was elected in November last to represent Galway in the House of Commons, and who, it was announced last night in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Paris, had decided to go to London early next week and attempt to take his seat in the House, will not be allowed to carry out his intention. He will be arrested, it is said, on the charge of treason immediately after landing in England. A sharp watch is being kept for Colonel Lynch and if he reaches Westminster it will be by stratagem.

BOER PRISONERS PAROLED.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 6.—The Boer officers who have been living in the prison camps on the islands near here have been allowed their liberty on parole. Several of them came ashore here today and were interviewed. Generals Cronje, Wessels, Botha and others were reticent, but they said they were glad the war was over and would be delighted to get back to their homes. It is understood the rank and file of the Boers will be allowed ashore in batches of ten. The officers have been invited to an "at home" at Government House tomorrow.

CONGRATULATING KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 6.—The War Office has sent congratulations to Lord Kitchener on the energy, skill and patience with which he conducted the long campaign in South Africa and has asked him to communicate to the troops the Government's profound sense of their spirit of endurance, bravery and discipline, and also of their humanity shown throughout the trying period. Lord Kitchener replied in behalf of the army in South Africa, tendering his sincere thanks for the congratulations of the Government, which he was sure the troops would receive with great satisfaction.

CHAMBERLAIN MAY GO HOME.

The Birmingham Post, the organ of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, today says that owing to his age and infirmities the British Government has waived its claim for the acknowledgment by Mr. Kruger of British sovereignty over the Transvaal and has guaranteed to all the Boer delegates in Europe a safe conduct to their homes in South Africa.

PALMA TAKING HOLD IN CUBA

NEW YORK, June 6.—General Enrique Collazo, the last man of prominence to oppose the presidency of General Palma, has called on the latter, cables the Havana correspondent of the Tribune, and pledges his sincere support of the Government. General Collazo was presented to President Palma by Gonzalo Quesada, and they were together for a full hour, although it is understood that General Collazo holds to the same views that caused his opposition to President Palma. His action in subordinating these to his patriotism for the interest of the country gives much satisfaction to the friends of the President and has evoked much favorable comment.

President Palma has attended a ball at Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, where General Collazo lives, and was enthusiastically received. It was the first time since he became President that he has left Havana.

The President has adopted American methods in dealing with negligent officials. He has ordered dismissal in the greater part of the Cienfuegos police force and has directed its reorganization. This order is the result of carelessness of the police in allowing the kidnappers of the Lopez boy to escape. The occurrence at Cienfuegos probably will hasten the increase of the rural guards, which has been recommended by the Chief Executive.

A delegation of negroes has waited upon President Palma and asked that their race be considered in the matter of the appointment of officers of the rural guard.

THE MOON STIRRED UP MONT PELEE

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, June 6, 10:15 a. m.—A volcanic outburst from Mont Pelee today resulted in the formation of a heavy cloud, similar to that of May 20th last, though it was not so dense. No stones fell and when the cloud had spread over Fort de France, half an hour later, there was no panic.

It is noted at Fort de France that the volcanic outbursts coincide with the changes of the moon.

(The above coincides with the prediction of Prof. Lyons made in these columns several days ago. Prof. Lyons believes there will be more trouble in the West Indies and elsewhere about July 4, when the new moon comes.—Ed. Advertiser.)

THE ALLEGED NEW MEXICAN VOLCANO

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 6.—Dr. C. L. Herrick, former president of the New Mexico University and one of the most eminent geologists in the West, after carefully examining the supposed volcanic crater, fifteen miles from Gallup, gives a description of the locality and says: "There is a fold and fault which is interesting because of the metamorphism that is going on. From cracks in the sandstone overlying the lignite there is issuing a constant stream of heated air, carbon dioxide, sulphurous oxide and vapor. The solfataric action may be attributed to the slow oxidation of the shales to the presence of water. From this point eastward is a series of cracks that have been filled with iron and lime, serving still farther to show that along this fold and break water at one time ascended." Dr. Herrick does not believe there is any possibility of dangerous eruption from this crevice.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup. —J. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald, Fair Haven, Wash. U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CHILD WEAKNESS.

You can worry for months about your weak child and not succeed in doing it even a small fraction of the good that comes from little daily doses of Scott's Emulsion.

This unfortunate weakness in some children invites all manner of disease. The cure is not a matter of a day—but the cure is almost vital to the child's success in life.

The full benefit of all the power in pure cod-liver oil is given to weak children by Scott's Emulsion. Children like it and thrive on it. Perfectly harmless yet powerful for good.

Sent for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 207 Pearl St., N. Y.

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IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Longwood building. (Signed) ELMER C. FAYTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture is shown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

The schooner Aloha arrived at San Francisco on May 31, from Honolulu, with 30,000 bags of sugar and coffee. She was 29 days making the trip.